The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Ocean Queen.

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INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, P. E. TERRY, Commander, from New-Orleans 11th, and Southwest Pass the evening of the 12th, arrived yesterday morning. She brings a number of passengers, a large mail, and New-Orleans papers to the 11th inclusive.

On the passage down the Mississippi River, on the 11th, A. D. WELD, of Boston, Acting Assisting Paymaster, United States Navy, last attached to the United States steamer *John P. Jackson*, died. His remains were interred on the west bank, three miles above the head of the passes. His relatives can receive further information by addressing Capt. P. E. TERRY, steamer *Ocean Queen*.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* is PIERRE SOULE, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. He was sent on here by Gen. BUTLER by orders from Washington. ADOLPHE MAZUREAU, a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and also a leading rebel, accompanied him as a prisoner.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Butler Taking Energetic Measures—The Oath of Allegiance—The Famous Woman Order—Why it was Issued—Its Results—Suffering Among the Poor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 21, 1862.

The important order has at last been issued—the time for trifling with the Government has passed. Gen. BUTLER has been conciliatory, has waited patiently a long time, hoping that the citizens of New-Orleans or its constituted authorities would come forward and take the oath of allegiance, but up to this moment such has not been the case; an apathetic spirit has prevailed, such as [illegible] the body after a long sickness by fever, and I think the reaction will be healthy. [illegible]

The proclamation promulgating this result does not coerce the citizens to take the oath; it assumes the higher ground that it is an honor to be enrolled among the loyal citizens of the Union. The moral effect of this proclamation cannot be too much appreciated; but the document, which I inclose, speaks for itself.

The order regarding ladies (?) who wound or insult our soldiers was *genuine*. New-Orleans was filled with traitors—or rather, their female relations. Our soldiers, sleeping in the public squares or in the open tent, could look into the palaces of luxury and see the ladies, the wives and sisters of rebels under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSON—wives and sisters and children deserted by their natural protectors, who fled in cowardly haste from the presence of the National flag—we repeat, these women, thus abandoned, and nobly protected by our troops, would go into the streets and insult their protectors. Gen. BUTLER felt that it was unjust to him and to them to let such conduct pass unnoticed. If our sentinels had arrested a well-dressed lady, however much she deserved it, the scene of carrying her to prison would probably have created a row or endangered the peace of the city. It was adjudged that *no lady would attract the attention of a stranger*, that it was only the artful and abandoned among the sexes who are guilty of such conduct, and the assumption produced the order. The consequence has been to remedy the evil. No more civil conduct, no more lady-like conduct on the part of the women of New-Orleans, could be desired. In fact, I believe the ladies themselves felt the justice of the rebuke, and have been in their hearts gratified at having the precipice upon which they stood fairly presented to them.

The weather is warm, but the city so far is healthy. The amount of work performed daily by Gen. BUTLER and Gov. SHEPLEY is hard to be realized by those who are not witnesses. The perfect peace of the city—the growing popularity of Gen. BUTLER and Gov. SHEPLEY—the better understanding daily growing up between the citizens and soldiers, and Gen. BUTLER's last and greatest proclamation—promise all hope for the future.

The suffering among the poor is frightful. Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY, feeling the necessity of doing something for their relief, proposed a Joint Commission, composed of a representative of the United States and a representative of the city authorities, to join together and distribute relief. The Street Commissioner, on the part of the city authorities, and Col. T. B. THORPE, of your City, on the part of the United States, will superintend the distribution of charity and remunerative labor among these sufferers. The office is an honorable one, and of great responsibility. Gen. SHEPLEY appointed Col. THORPE on his own judgment, and was gratified to find it met with the most cordial indorsement on the part of the city authorities, the Street Commissioner being a personal friend of the Colonel.

RIP PAPS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BEAUREGARD'S BELL METAL—GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION—PIERRE SOULE GOING NORTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

This is, perhaps, the only city in the world upon which the spectator looks down from the deck of the [illegible] in front of it. The Mississippi has been very high this season—higher, it is said, than for fourteen years. The consequence is, immense pools of stagnant water in the neighborhood of the levee, covered with a scum of green and sickly looking vegetation. The neighboring air is filled even now with offensive miasmata; what may be expected later in the season?

One of the most striking objects which presented itself as our steamer reached the levee opposite St. Mary's Market, was an immense collection of bells lying on the wharf, covering, it seemed to me, a quarter of an acre, and amounting in number to hundreds. These were BEAUREGARD's bells, sent in response to his call. They were of all sizes, from very large church bells, weighing hundreds of pounds, down to small plantation and steamer bells. The sight was suggestive and well calculated to awaken reflection. How many temples of the Most High had been despoiled to furnish this offering on the altar of Moloch? How many thousands had the sound of these "Church-going bells" summoned to the house of prayer, whose ears, alas! would never hear them again! How many merry peals had they rung out on days of joyous festivity! How many departed ones have they tolled along to the house appointed for all the living! If BEAUREGARD's benevolent designs had been accomplished, they would have uttered forth a far different music, and joined amidst the din and roar of the conflict, in the great chorus of battle, for they were to have all been melted up and recast into field artillery for the rebel army. Happily, FARRAGUT and BUTLER came a few days too soon. Now the bells have all been shipped off to the North. I don't know what is to be done with them; but I think a most appropriate disposal would be at the close of the war to cast them into an obelisk, to commemorate the triumph of the Union and the Constitution over treason and rebellion.

No New-England village could be safer or more quiet than New-Orleans under the iron rule of Gen. BUTLER. The streets are full of people, including a plentiful sprinkling of ladies—promenading and shopping. The stores on Canal and the other principal streets are mostly open, and, notwithstanding the rigors of the blockade, seem to exhibit tolerable assortments of merchandise of various sorts, though at prices fabulously high. Soldiers in the blue uniform of the United States, passing along the streets in squads, in companies and sometimes in regiments, remind you of the military occupation of the city. About the "St. Charles," Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, sentries, pretty thickly posted, pace to and fro, with fixed bayonets. A Connecticut regiment holds the Custom-house, a portion of another is encamped in Lafayette-square. At the Tivoli Circle, two or three batteries of artillery are planted. From the splendid piazza of the St. Charles Hotel, a fine military band play, every morning and evening, National airs. They have comparatively few listeners, as the citizens generally do not seem to care to listen to "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," though interspersed as they often are with "Dixie."

I have said the city wears on the surface the air of quiet and submission, but there are hoarse mutterings below—curses deep, not loud. BUTLER's policy is producing great indignation, both on the part of master and slave. I am told upon "reliable" authority, but mind I do not vouch for the fact, that *slaves have been allured into the Custom-house, the Mint, and other military depôts, by the idea of gaining their freedom, and then returned to their masters for a "consideration," by persons intimate and nearly connected at headquarters.* If there is any truth in this, it is inconceivably disgraceful; it certainly needs investigation.

The demeanor of our volunteer soldiers in New-Orleans entitles them to highest encomiums. A more quiet, orderly, respectable set of private soldiers, no army, not excepting that of "Old Sol" himself, ever contained. Instances of rowdyism and intoxication are extremely rare, and those few which do occur are promptly and severely punished by deprivation of pay and imprisonment. Most of the troops here are of New-England origin, and certainly they do credit to the land of their birth.

It is not out of place, in this connection, to mention the most extraordinary circumstance, in reference to a conquered city, that has, perhaps, ever occurred in the annals of war. When was it ever heard before that the Commanding General of a conquering army was obliged to issue a special order to protect, not the citizens of the conquered city from the insults of the soldiery, but *was* to protect the soldiery from the insults of the female population. BUTLER's famous general order on this subject has caused much remark, and received condemnation in many quarters. Throughout the South it has been received with a shout of execration. Be that as it may, it has had the desired effect, and the soldiers ceased to be insulted. A volunteer officer, who had been the recipient of some of those delicate attentions, revenges himself by publishing, next day, the following card: "The lady who yesterday called an officer a 'plebeian Yankee' is requested to meet him to-night, by moonlight, on Canal-st." A very fair hit.

There has been unquestionably, (though the secession people here persist in denying it,) great suffering from scarcity of food among the poorer classes of the city. Indeed, with beef at 50 or 60 cents a pound, flour $30 or more a barrel, how could it be otherwise? The Quartermaster's department of the army has been doing a good deal for their relief, and now that the port is open provisions will soon be abundant. *Those, however, who have sent or are sending cargoes to New-Orleans with the expectation of realizing large profits, will be doomed to disappointment.* There is little or no demand for anything except the coarser kinds of provisions. There is very little money in circulation, even of the depreciated paper currency of New-Orleans, and the people generally are in that sullen mood that they will buy nothing from Northern people that they can possibly avoid. Living at New-Orleans restaurants for two or three weeks has given me a "realizing sense" of the dearness and scarcity of comestibles. 25 cents for a piece of beef-steak the size of your four fingers, and tough at that. 20 cents for a few slices of fried potatoes; 15 or 20 cents for a cup of Rio coffee, and so on in proportion. I have paid a dollar for my breakfast and gone away hungry.

The secession element in New-Orleans is very reluctant to accept the fact that the occupation of their city by Union troops, the unfolding over it of the Stripes and Stars, is a final and ultimate fact. That the same power that has conquered will continue to hold it till the Mississippi runs dry, they are most reluctant to believe. While they denounce LOVELL as a traitor, a coward and an imbecile, their faith in BEAUREGARD is boundless. They still believe he will come and retake the city. To show with what absurd and unvarnished lies they try to bolster up their faith in a sinking cause, I copy the following choice *morceau*, which is circulating about the city, and actually credited by multitudes:

Extract from the Jackson Mississippian, June 6, 1862.

"MCCLELLAN whipped and running away. We took thirty-three thousand prisoners, ten thousand of whom marched into Richmond with knapsacks and accoutrements on! Ten to fifteen thousand of the enemy killed and wounded! Eighty thousand stand of arms captured!

STONEWALL JACKSON at sixteen miles from Washington!"

An intelligent Secessionist handed me this slip and expressed his entire confidence in its authenticity.

PIERRE SOULE and Ex-Sheriff MAZUREAU go North in the *Ocean Queen* as prisoners. SOULE is a most dangerous man and ought to be put where he can do no mischief. He has not made himself very prominent in the rebellion, but has kept out of sight in the background and pulled the wires. He was the real author of the insulting letters, sent over in the name of that cat and imbecile, Mayor MONROE, to Commodore FARRAGUT. He is not wanting in abilities, and, therefore, the more dangerous. As for little Sheriff MAZUREAU I don't think he will ever do much harm. His sanguinous and rubicund visage are much more suggestive of cigars and brandy and water than they are of treason.

HUNG FOR INSULTING THE FLAG.

The *Delta* of June 8 gives a full report of the execution, on the day preceding, of W. B. MUMFORD, who tore down the United States flag, first hoisted on the mint in that city, by Commodore FARRAGUT. The following is the order of execution:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 5, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, a citizen of New-Orleans, having been convicted before the Military Commission of treason and an overt act thereof, in tearing down the United States flag from a public building of the United States, for the purpose of inciting other evil-minded persons to further resistance to the laws and arms of the United States, after said flag was placed there by Commodore FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy.

It is ordered that he be executed, according to the sentence of the said Military Commission, on Saturday, June 7, instant, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M., under the direction of the Provost Marshal of the District of New-Orleans; and for so doing this shall be his sufficient warrant.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER,
General Commanding.

MUMFORD, the *Delta* says, exhibited little emotion, and comported himself with great coolness and self-possession.

After reaching the scaffold, to which he was escorted by the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, the order of execution was read with breathless silence. Upon concluding it, he was asked if he had anything to say to the assembled multitude. He signified that he had.

He then, addressing the crowd, stated, in substance, that he was a native of North Carolina, but had been a citizen of New-Orleans for many years. That the offence for which he was condemned to die was committed under excitement, and that he did not consider that he was suffering justly. He conjured all who heard him to act justly to all men, to rear their children properly, and that when they met death they would meet it firmly. He was prepared to die; and as he had never wronged any one, he hoped to receive mercy.

Having concluded, his face was covered with a black mask, his head enveloped in a large hood, and the rope put around his neck; his hands and legs were securely tied, and he stood alone upon the platform.

At 13 minutes before 11 A. M., after a moment's pause, that seemed an age to every one present, the signal was given, the platform, loaded with iron to accelerate its fall, swung heavily down with a sullen crash, and in a few minutes the soul of WILLIAM B. MUMFORD passed into the presence of his Maker.

During all this time a vast crowd swayed to and fro in front of the Mint, and throughout the levee, every eye fixed upon the awful scene, while along the long line mounted men galloped, preserving order. Upon the consummation of the sentence the assemblage quietly dispersed to their homes.

WHAT IT COST TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

MUMFORD, the ill-starred youth, whose name and fate will be a terror to all who are inclined to trifle with the Government or its sacred emblems in time to come, justly received the reward of his treason and madness, in presence of thousands of spectators, as announced in the *Delta* of last evening. So far as our knowledge extends in the matter, it is the first instance upon record of a man being tried, found guilty, and executed for laying violent hands upon our national flag, and the lesson it conveys is a solemn, and, we trust, will prove a salutary one. MUMFORD, though standing only as a representative of parties equally guilty at heart as himself, had the misfortune to mingle a little more rashness with his treasonable intents than some of his traitor associates, and paid the penalty with his worthless life. It is perhaps of very little importance whether this individual, so depraved in his nature, so lost to all sense of patriotism and love of country, be dead or alive, and the recompense of forfeiture which he made in the sacrifice of personal existence is in no degree a compensation for the insult which he offered a great and magnanimous people, by basely trampling their noble ensign under foot. And the thousands who witnessed the exit of this miserable person from a life he had disgraced, must have learned, if they had need of such a lesson, that it is most dangerous to set at defiance a Government that, from its very nature, is self-protecting, and will, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, vindicate itself and avenge the insults offered its flag.

The hauling down of the flag on the Mint was a much more cowardly act than entering the ranks, in open and armed rebellion, for the perpetrator might well flatter himself that, in the absence of those who had either the will or the power to redress the insult at the instant, his escape in the melée of a mob-leagued city might be relied upon. But in this he misjudged, and never did justice overtake a criminal more abandoned, or punish a crime more revolting to the sense of every honorable, high-minded person. There could be no reprieve from the execution of a sentence so just; and forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old National flag floats over the Union, as float it will, long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down, [illegible] by remembering the fate of MUMFORD. And lest by your neglect, citizens of New-Orleans, some of your children may come to the same bad end, teach them that hauling down the American flag is an act of treason, and is synonymous with death.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. LOVELL.

GEN. BUTLER ON "MR." DAVIS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 8.

Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, a member of Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL's Staff, arrived in town on Friday morning, under a flag of truce. He bore a "threatening letter" from "Mister DAVIS" to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. Gen. BUTLER read it, and sent back a written answer. It does not appear, from the General's performance, that he was much frightened. We do think he was a bit. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1,
JACKSON, Miss., June 4, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding United States forces, New-Orleans:

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate with you under a flag of truce, and to say that he has been informed that W. VAN BENTHUYSEN, a citizen of New-Orleans, has been placed in arrest by your orders, charged with assisting T. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN to escape from that city, and also with upholding the Confederate Government; and that you have further ordered, that if the said T. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN (who is charged with desertion from the United States service,) be not found, and delivered up, W. VAN BENTHUYSEN shall, in his stead, suffer death—the penalty of desertion.

The President, therefore, directs me to notify you that, if the facts be as above stated, he shall rigidly apply the *lex talionis*—inflicting the same penalty, even to death, upon a citizen of the United States as may be inflicted upon the said W. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

I take occasion to add, that at the time of the reported desertion of VAN BENTHUYSEN and his two comrades, I made a full investigation, and satisfied myself that they were driven ashore by the wind and tide, involuntarily, and they were accordingly held as prisoners of war until the evacuation of New-Orleans.

They stated at the time that they did not wish to be regarded as deserters; but I learned from VAN BENTHUYSEN subsequently, that being reported as a deserter, and fearful that he would be held as such, he concluded to escape.

This letter will be transmitted through Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, of my Staff. Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL: The communication by flag of truce, under charge of Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, of your Staff, was handed me this morning. I take leave to assure you that the information on which Mr. DAVIS acted was incorrect—the threat unnecessary, as it would have been unheard, had my judgment determined any given course of action necessary and just.

Major VAN BENTHUYSEN, an officer holding a commission against the United States, in arms, was arrested by my order, for aiding the escape of a scoundrel and spy, who had at the same time been false to your party as he was to mine, and confined in Fort Jackson, and told that as his offence was not the worst in the rebellion, if he would produce the spy, who, I was informed, was under his control, he would be released, and so far his offences condoned. Being afterwards assured that the spy had escaped, in fact, to Richmond, upon Major VAN BENTHUYSEN's application, he was released, some days since, upon his parole, and is now, as I believe, quietly attending his ordinary avocations about the city of New-Orleans.

To prevent the necessity of flags of truce, containing threats to me, hereafter, allow me to add that in no degree will they change the course either of punishment or of justice, which my judgment may determine.

I have failed to find any other thing in your note which requires reply.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. OGDEN returned to Jackson, Miss., the "Headquarters of Department No. 1," at 3 P. M. on Friday, taking with him Gen. BUTLER's reply to Gen. LOVELL and "Mister DAVIS."

PROVIDING FOR THE POOR.

From the New-Orleans Bee, June 7.

The subjoined communication was addressed to the Military Commandant and the City Council by Major-Gen. BUTLER on the 4th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 4, 1862.

To the Military Commandant and City Council of New-Orleans:

GEN. SHEPLEY AND GENTLEMEN: Painful necessity compels communication in relation to the unemployed and starving poor of New-Orleans. Men willing to labor cannot get work by which to support themselves and families, and are suffering for food.

Because of the sins of their betrayers a worse than the primal curse seems to have fallen upon them. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground."

The condition of the streets of the city calls for the prompt action for a greater cleanliness and more perfect sanitary preparations.

To relieve as far as I may be able to do both difficulties, I propose to the City Government, as follows:

1. The city shall employ upon the streets, squares and unoccupied lands in the city a force of men, with proper implements, and under competent direction, to the number of 2,000, for at least 30 working days, in putting those places in such condition as, with the blessing of Providence, shall insure the health as well of the citizens as of the troops.

The necessities of military operations will detain in the city a larger number of those who commonly leave it during the Summer, especially women and children, than are usually resident here during the hot months. Their health must be cared for by you; I will care for my troops. The miasma which sickens the one will harm the other. The epidemic so earnestly prayed for by the wicked will hardly sweep away the strong man, although he may be armed, and leave the weaker woman and child untouched.

2. That each man of this force be paid by the city from its revenues fifty cents per day, and a larger sum for skilled labor, for each day's labor of ten hours, toward the support of their families, and that in the selection of laborers, men with families dependent upon them be preferred.

3. That the United States shall issue to each laborer so employed, for each day's work, a full ration for a soldier, containing over fifty ounces of wholesome food, which, with economy, will support a man and a woman.

This issue will be fully equal in value, at the present prices of food, to the sum paid by the city.

4. That proper muster-rolls be prepared of these laborers, and details so arranged, that only those that labor, with their families, shall be fed from this source.

5. No paroled soldier or person who has served in the Confederate forces shall be employed, unless he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I shall be glad to arrange the details of this proposal through the aid of Col. SHAFFER, of the Quartermaster Department, and Col. TURNER, of the Subsistence Department, as soon as it has been acted on by you.

I have the honor to be,

B. F. BUTLER, General Commanding.

In pursuance of these recommendations Gen. SHEPLEY transmitted the following message to the Common Council, which was convened on Thursday evening:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, June 5, 1862.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have deemed it my duty to convoke your honorable body, for the purpose of laying before you a communication from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, which is herewith submitted for your consideration.

In connection therewith, I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the fact that while vast numbers of laborers in this city are unemployed, and suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, the condition of the levees, streets and public squares of the city is such as demands and would justify the immediate employment of a very large force of laborers in making only those repairs and improvements which the public safety and health imperatively require.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body the adoption of such resolutions on the part of the city authorities, as, in cooperation with the aid proffered by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in behalf of the United States, shall afford employment to the starving laborer, and, at the same time, by strengthening the levees and cleansing the streets of the city, shall quiet all apprehension of danger to the property in the city from the floods of the Mississippi, or to the health of the citizens from miasma generated in the accumulated filth of the public squares.

I would suggest to your honorable body that whenever such repairs are necessary, in consequence of the neglect of any contractor to perform his obligation to the city, that such action should be taken as will hold him to a rigid accountability, and require a prompt reimbursement to the city of all expenditures consequent upon the non-performance of his contract. Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

The Board of Aldermen failed to obtain a quorum, but the Assistant Aldermen took immediate action on the subject. Mr. LEEDS, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a series of resolutions providing for the employment of 2,000 laborers for thirty days, in the thorough cleaning and keeping in good order of the streets, thoroughfares, levees, &c., and allowing them each $1 per day. The resolutions further authorize the appointment of a number of superintendents of the work, at a salary not exceeding [illegible] a day.

Subsequently the Board of Aldermen held a meeting at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. The letters of Gen. SHEPLEY and Gen. BUTLER were read, and the resolutions adopted by the Lower Board concurred in, with an amendment substituting the words "Street Commissioner" instead of "Surveyor."

The *Bee* of the 10th adds:

"We noticed in the official journal, yesterday, that the resolutions passed by the City Council, in relation to the thorough and immediate cleaning of the city, by the employment of 2,000 laborers, have been approved by Gen. SHEPLEY. Anxious to learn what action had been taken on the subject, we repaired to the City Hall yesterday morning, for the purpose of enlightenment. We found a great crowd of applicants for work, but they were deferred until to-day, when the programme for employing them would be fully arranged. We were also informed that Gen. SHEPLEY had declined to approve the resolution annulling the contracts for street-cleaning, and declared his attention to hold the contractors to their responsibilities, and that if even 5,000 laborers were necessary, the contractors should be charged with the cost. Bridges, streets and gutters, he intended, should be put thoroughly in order. In addition, he would appoint some citizen to advise and act with the Street Commissioner and Surveyor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No 41.—The Constitution and laws of the United States require that all military, civil, judicial, executive and legislative officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution and laws. If a person desires to serve the United States, he should take upon himself the corresponding obligations. This oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any. It is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be profaned by unwilling lip-service. It enables its recipient to say, "I am an American citizen," the highest title known, save that of him who can say with St. Paul, "I was free born," and have never renounced that freedom.

Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law whatever, and all persons who have ever been or who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States in this Department, who, therefore, exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support the Constitution thereof." All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records or certificates certified or attested by, and transactions done, performed or made by any of the persons above described, from and after the 15th day of June instant, who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

It having become necessary, in the judgment of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are well disposed toward the Government of the United States from those who still hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full protection to person and property of every law-abiding citizen having been afforded, according to the terms of the proclamation of May 1:

It is further ordered, That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the oath above specified, before their request can be heard, or any act done in their favor by any officer of the United States within this Department. And for this purpose all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall been residents therein for the space of five years and upward, and if foreign born, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officers more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that many persons resident within this Department have heretofore been aiding rebellion, by furnishing arms and munitions of war, running the blockade, giving information, concealing property, and abetting by other ways the so-called Confederate States, in violation of the laws of neutrality imposed upon them by their sovereigns, as well as the laws of the United States, and that a less number are still so engaged, it is, therefore, ordered that all foreigners claiming any of the privileges of an American citizen, or protection or favor from the Government of the United States, (except protection from personal violence,) shall previously take and subscribe to oath in the form following:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that so long as my Government remains at peace with the United States, I will do no act, or consent that any be done, or conceal any that has been or is about to be done, that shall aid or comfort any of the enemies or opposers of the United States whatever.

(Signed,) Subject of ———."

At the City Hall, at the Provost Court, at the Provost Marshal's office, and at the several police stations, books will be opened, and a proper officer will be present to administer the proper oaths to any person desiring to take the same, and to witness the subscription of the same by the party taking it. Such officer will furnish to each person so taking and subscribing, a certificate in form following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, ——, 1862.

——— has taken and subscribed the oath required by General Orders No. ——, for —— of ——.

(Signed.) ———

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF BREAKING A PAROLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley, all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor, under which they, as prisoners of war, were permitted to return to their homes, instead of being confined in prison, as have the unfortunates of the United States soldiers who, falling into the hands of the rebel chiefs, have languished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by their officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array—chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New-Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Life Guard, in honor of the late Mayor of New-Orleans.

They conspired together, and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial Military Commission—fully heard in their defence—these facts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted.

There is no known pledge more sacred—there is no military offence whose punishment is better defined or more deserved. To this crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—DEATH.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General. To the end that all others may take warning—that solemn obligations may be preserved—that war may not lose all honorable ties—that clemency may not be abused, and that justice be done:

It is ordered that ABRAHAM MCLANE, DANIEL DOYLE, EDWARD C. SMITH, PATRICK KANE, GEORGE L. WILLIAMS and WILLIAM STANLEY, be shot to death under the direction of the Provost-Marshal, immediately after *reveille* on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next; and for so doing, this shall be the Provost-Marshal's sufficient warrant. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

REPRIEVED.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, June 5.

Abraham McLain, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Caire, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley were arraigned before the United States Commission on the 18th ult., and found guilty of a violation of their parole of honor, given at Fort Jackson; in having organized a military company for service in the Confederate army. They were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the Commanding General. This morning they were taken out to receive the penalty awarded to their crime. They were drawn up, the guard were all ready to obey the command to fire, when a reprieve was read. The men are reported to have conducted themselves very coolly.

The *Delta*, of June 6, says:

"The six prisoners of war who were condemned to be shot, and were reprieved by Gen. BUTLER on the 4th inst., were this morning put on board the steamer *Empire Parish*, to be sent to their place of confinement, at Ship Island."

NO INTRUSION.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—Information having been received at these headquarters of unauthorized intrusions into private houses, it is hereby ordered that no officer or soldier shall hereafter search or forcibly enter any private dwelling, without written authority from the Commanding General of this Department, the Military Commandant, the Assistant Military Commandant or the Provost-Marshal. Any officer or soldier who visits a private dwelling under such authority will give to the occupant his name and rank in the service, with the letter of his company and the number of his regiment. Any person whose private residence is searched or visited without such authority, will report the fact at these headquarters.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.—Any person who has in his possession, or subject to his control, any property of any kind or description whatever, of the so-called Confederate States, or who has secreted, or aided in the concealment of such property, who shall not, within three days from the publication of this order, give full information of the same in writing at the headquarters of the Military Commandant, in the Custom-house, to Assistant Military Commandant, GODFREY WEITZEL, shall be liable to be imprisoned and to have his property confiscated.

By command of Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
Commanding Department.

WM. H. WIEGEL, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION ASSOCIATION.

A Union Association has been organized in New-Orleans, of which ANTHONY FERNANDEZ is President, and LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary. The Constitution was adopted on June 4, and Article 1 is as follows:

"This Association shall be known as *The Union Association of New-Orleans*.

Its object is the restoration, in this city, of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as they existed previous to the passage of the act of secession, on the 26th of January, 1861."

Article 9 reads thus:

"The terms of membership of this Association are: First, citizenship of the United States; second, citizenship of the State of Louisiana; third, to declare the intention to become a citizen of the United States; fourth, the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States, and signing this Constitution.

ART. 10. This Constitution, together with the following oath, shall be written in a book kept for that express purpose, and the members shall sign their names in said book.

ART. 11. All the officers and members of this Association shall take the following oath:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. SO HELP ME GOD.'"

RAISING THE NATIONAL FLAG.

From the Delta, June 8.

The Union Association, of whom Mr. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, a native of this city, is the President, passed resolutions, and appointed Saturday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., as the proper moment to restore our glorious flag, and trusting it to the breeze. A committee of thirty-four, one for every State in the Union, ascended the roof, and, forming around the flagstaff, hoisted our National ensign. As the colors reached the summit a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, while the vast crowd cheered and appeared mad with excitement. The shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannons, and bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed that the

Flag of our country did wave
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The enthusiasm lasted more than a quarter of an hour, and, after the firing of the salute, the President and the Secretary (Mr. DUFAU) repaired to Gen. SHEPLEY's quarters, where the President addressed him with much feeling and warmth; to which Gen. SHEPLEY answered in a most appropriate manner, touching upon the gratification they must experience in beholding the National emblem floating over their Municipal Hall.

Mr. FERNANDEZ is also the President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814–'15, and a warm friend and admirer of Gen. SCOTT.

The assemblage was immense. At least 15,000 persons attended to see the great, glorious ceremony of the raising again, and, no doubt, forever, the flag of this our great country—the asylum of all the oppressed of the world.

Truly, there were no Secessionists there. They would not approach such a place, where only the purest motives and patriotism had congregated such a vast assemblage of persons, respectable, and identified with the prosperity of this great city.

A UNION BALL.

The following advertisement appears in the different papers:

"GRAND UNION BALL.—A grand Union Ball will be given on Saturday evening, June 21, at the Planters' Hotel, corner of Magazine and Julia streets.

The proprietress of the Planters' Hotel, Madam De Bane, at the request of numerous Union citizens and of families residing at the hotel, has tendered the use of her spacious and elegantly-furnished parlors and drawing-rooms for the above purpose, and will also lend her valuable aid on the occasion, for the comfort and enjoyment of those who may wish to attend.

The magnificent brass band attached to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has been engaged and will discourse sweet music during the evening.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring tickets or ladies' invitations can do so by calling at the office of the hotel, or at the *Daily Delta* office.

Tickets, to admit lady and gentleman, $3. Supper included."

Messrs. JACOB BARKER and JAMES H. TOWNS, whose names were mentioned as managers, both took the pains to write cards disclaiming the honor, and stating that their consent had not been given. The following are the names of those who consented to act: Prof. L. Wald, Capt. G. A. Storm, Capt. Fiske, Capt. Bainbridge, Capt. Prindle, Lieut. A. Opie, Lieut. Byrd, Lieut. Heriil, Louis Dufau.

COMMODORE PORTER'S MOVEMENTS.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

From the Picayune, June 1.

We hear that Flag-officer FARRAGUT has received an official dispatch from Commodore PORTER, announcing the capitulation of Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay.

THE FLOTILLA IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Picayune, June 10.

Ten of the United States mortar flotilla, under Capt. PORTER's command, arrived on Sunday. The rest are coming up. The flotilla comprises twenty mortar boats and eight steamers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

From the Picayune, June 10.

By the steamer *Blackstone*, which arrived here last week from New-York, the newly-appointed Custom-house officials for this port arrived. They are as follows: GEO. S. DENNISON, who is to discharge the duties of that office until a Collector is appointed, and in his capacity of special agent for opening the Custom-house, is also vested with the powers of Naval Officer and Port Surveyor; W. C. Gray, Deputy Collector; G. F. H. Young, Entry Clerk; Robert Sargent, Appraiser, and W. D. Cameron and George Burns, Inspectors. Dr. M. F. Bonzano is Superintendent of the Mint, and T. B. Thorpe, Clerk and Collector.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Application was made to the Court to compel a compliance with the terms of a contract between a tailor who had made and furnished clothing to a contractor for the Confederate Government, the said contractor having failed to pay for the articles furnished. The tailor was told he could get no redress in this Court, as he had been engaged in contraband business.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD was arrested on a charge of providing Confederate soldiers with arms, preferred by ROBERT CAMERON. The latter was locked up as a witness in the case.

H. FRANKE appeared in Court, and took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

Daniel Conway, Victor Duprat, Eugene Duprat, B. Boisine, John Rogers and Thomas Murray, were sent to Fort Jackson to await examinations.

THOMAS PAULDING, for seditious language and for assault and battery at the time the Federal flag was being raised over the City Hall, was dismissed.

BEAUREGARD ANXIOUS.

From the Delta, June 10.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, the other day, notified certain persons at Red River that they must keep New-Orleans supplied with provisions, "for," said he, "if you do not, fifteen hundred of my men, whose families are destitute in the city, will leave in a body."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE BANKS.

In its financial column, under date of June 7, the *True Delta* says:

"In the Provost-Marshal's Court, on Tuesday, the case of B. Laplace vs. The Bank of America, was disposed of against the plaintiff. In this case it was shown that LAPLACE had to his credit, on the 16th of September, the date of suspension of the banks, $3,151 33, of which he subsequently withdrew $1,000 in silver, and he agreed to take the balance in Confederate Treasury Notes; but now that the latter have depreciated in value, or become worthless within this Military Department, he demanded specie for the whole amount not previously paid in coin. The Judge ruled that his acquiescence in the recent action of the banks debarred his claim, and that he must await the resumption of specie payments to get back his deposit in gold or silver. On the 5th inst., another bank case was disposed of, with the following result: Mrs. Dobson sued the Bank of Louisiana, to recover $1,000 in specie which she had deposited previous to the date of suspension, and which she subsequently withdrew in Confederate currency, being unable to obtain either specie or bank bills for the same. Ruled that on presenting the notes which she had received, the bank should give her in exchange an equal amount of its own bills."

THE LATEST REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE TRUE DELTA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday Evening, June 10.

Nothing has transpired in financial circles, since our last, to materially alter the condition of the market, and business of every kind still progresses in an exceedingly languid and unsatisfactory manner.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On June 5, Lieut. ROBINSON and Special Officer MILLER, of the First District Police, found, by virtue of a search warrant, in a house on Franklin-street, three bales of cotton, alleged to be stolen property.

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, late Secretary of the Opelousas Railroad, who was ordered away from here some time since, by a party of citizens, has returned to the city.

In the Common Council of June 3, a petition was received for payment of forty hogsheads of sugar, destroyed on the levee. Referred to the Finance Committee.

S. N. Moody, of New-Orleans, Not Murdered and Hung by a Mob, as Reported.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday I was much astonished to receive from my brother and northern friends, and letters of condolence addressed to my wife, written on account of an article in your paper, of Sunday, 25th ult., headed, "Reign of Terror in New-Orleans," and purporting to be an extract from the *Journal of Commerce*, depicting the scenes which transpired here just before the occupation of the city by the National forces, and said to be from an actual "EYE WITNESS."

Amongst a host of other fabrications the correspondent states:

"The next morning after the ships arrived, an immense crowd assembled on the levee.... The worst of these people killing upwards of seventy-five and wounding others. One of the parties killed was an Englishman of the name of Moody, whose body was awfully cut and shot, and was hanging to a telegraph pole in front of his door, upon which hung his sign, 'Get your Shirts at S. N. MOODY's.' This man had lived fourteen years in New-Orleans, had acquired a handsome property, and was a good citizen. Many then fled on board the ships, fearing outrages; and the parties who directed Capt. BAILEY to the City Hall were chased to the levee, where they escaped to the boats of the United States fleet.

"Thirty men attempted to board one of the United States vessels; seven were killed by firearms, and others drowned in the attempt, of this desperate sail. Houses were set on fire, and the narrator says the next morning he took his family to Mobile, from their house in New-Orleans, for safety."

The precipitate flight of the "Eye Witness" with his family to Mobile, may no doubt account for this fevered tax upon his imagination, for the above facts, all of which, with the exception of his alleged departure and my position in this city, are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. No houses were set on fire, no attempt was made to board the fleet, and consequently no one killed or drowned in such an act. But one man took refuge on the United States vessels, and not for the cause assigned. Not one of the seventy-five men said to be killed on the levee, by the worst of people, was killed, and the subscriber is a living witness in contradiction to his own obituary.

Your widely-circulating journal having been the means of disseminating a report, which at once carries anguish, affliction and sorrow to my numerous relatives and friends, both North and South, and surprise to my business connections, I respectfully ask, as an act of justice to them and to myself, room for this denial of the above cruel calumny, with the assurance that I am in the full enjoyment of health, and all the many blessings with which it has pleased God to surround me.

I have had but little communication with the Federal authorities since their occupation of our city, but what I have had has certainly not had the effect of lessening me either in their esteem or that of my fellow-citizens.

I trust you will give this an early insertion, and thereby relieve the distress of the friends of

Your obedient servant,

S. N. MOODY,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets, New-Orleans.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

COURSE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Emperor and the Mexican Question.

The Current of British Opinion on American Affairs.

Lord Brougham on Democratic Institutions.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Royal Mail screw steamer *China*, Capt. Anderson, which left Liverpool at about 2 P. M. of the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here yesterday morning.

By telegraph from Cape Race, we have already received the leading points of news by the *China*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Express* states that France and Russia refuse to allow the Sultan to pay, in the name of the Christians of Turkey, a part of the expense of the restoration of the dome of the Holy Sepulchre. They also reject the proposal that Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Italy and other Catholic powers should be allowed to contribute, and insist on their right to preserve the holy places.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, June 6, the address proposed by the Commission, with certain modifications, was agreed to, by 219 against 103.

The steamship *Morrison* put in at Plymouth June 6, for coal, bound to Madeira and Bermuda. It is believed she is laden with munitions of war.

The *Patrie* says it is asserted that France, Austria and Russia will undertake measures relative to Montenegro.

The *Presse* publishes a report that an armistice has been concluded between the Turks and Montenegrins.

The evening papers assert that President Lincoln will postpone the presentation to Congress of the treaty with Mexico until after the result of the war with France.

The Servian Government has protested to the guaranteeing powers against the Turkish military demonstration of the day before yesterday, and has declined all responsibility for possible eventualities.

The *Northern Post* publishes a circular of Gen. Paskievitch, ordering all Governors of cities to convene the assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the plan of administration for the communes. It directs the Governors to explain fully to the citizens the importance of the subject, and the necessity of the latter participating more in the administration of their own affairs. It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Policy of the French Emperor—The Advance to Puebla—Want of Transportation—New War Ships, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The truth, or what most people suppose to be the truth, is at last creeping out in regard to the designs of the French in marching on the Capital of Mexico. I have already told you that the Emperor had his eyes turned toward Sonora and its gold and silver mines, and that if a foothold could be secured in Mexico, through the agency of the present expedition, it would certainly be done. And although there is reason to believe that the Emperor's views were for a moment changed by the rapid successes of the National arms in the United States and his Mexican programme modified accordingly, the obstinacy of the Southern people after these successes, or some other reason, it is believed, has brought him back again to his first programme. Thus we read in to-day's *Indépendance Belge*:

"The Emperor is more decided than ever to follow out the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not at heart as much displeased as is generally supposed at the abandonment of England and Spain; his isolation allows him more liberty of action, and he no longer believes himself bound by the provisions of the treaty drawn up at the commencement of the Expedition. It is not true that the Emperor attached much importance to the candidacy of the Grand Duke Maximilian, or that it will cost him much to renounce this part of the scheme. It is not probable that the Emperor ever deceived himself as to the possibility of imposing the Duke's candidacy upon the Mexicans; in putting his name forward France only desired to make a manifestation of disinterestedness, and had no fear that this proposition would ever become an obstacle to the accomplishment of her projects. These projects are not yet well known, but they will develop themselves little by little, according as circumstances permit, and they will astonish a great many people. Accept for certain that the Emperor is going to make Mexico pay him for the service he renders her and that our intervention in that country will not limit itself to the space of one campaign. No one doubts but that the overthrow of the Government of Juarez is the object of our expedition; but, this Government overthrown, we must necessarily establish another, and this duty will naturally devolve on us. Far from shrinking from it, it is upon this that the Emperor will count to indemnify himself for the expenses of the war, which all agree will cost largely. Furthermore, I have reasons for believing that, in the impossibility of establishing a monarchical Government in Mexico, a plausible reason will be found for establishing permanently French influence, under the mitigated form of protectorate, like that of England over the Ionian Islands. Mexico will be made a French colony, with liberal institutions, and with the largest amount of autonomy possible. She will be allowed the greater political liberty in order to gain more commercial advantages. It will prove a precious outlet for our industry and a vast field for production; the scheme is already formed for introducing there on a large scale the culture of cotton. In fine, France hopes to realize two objects at the same time—she hopes to reap great commercial advantages, while civilizing Mexico and teaching her to profit by her natural resources."

Whether this writer has hit the truth or not, it is certain that his opinions are growing more and more every day those of the public. The London *Star* seems to have held the same opinion, when it said the other day, that "no mortal enemy of France could do her more harm than to urge her further into this Mexican affair."

For myself, however, I believe that the Emperor will not push matters to the extreme which now appears to most people the logical issue of the situation. A war with the United States is too certain and too costly a perspective for the small results to be obtained in Mexico, for the Emperor to persist beyond a certain point. The republican opposition in the Press of Paris suddenly ceased at a *mot d'ordre* from the chiefs of the party, who demand nothing better than that the Emperor should stumble into a war with the United States, for this they know would be one of those vastly exhausting wars which would permit parties to raise their heads again, and furnish them irresistible arguments for the overthrow of the costly military Empire.

Within a few days, the Government papers, including the *Moniteur*, have been filled with details of the march of the French army from Orizaba to Puebla, and in all these details special stress is laid upon the assumed fact that the majority of the people on the route hail the French as the liberators of the country from the yoke of the demagogues at the capital, and they declare further that the people crowd under the banner of Almonte as the man of their affections. How much of this is mere embroidery, or rather mere preface to the comedy which is to be performed when the troops arrive at the capital, it is difficult to say, but that it indicates that Gen. Almonte is to be declared President by the French is beyond doubt. It is only when the programme has been executed up to this point that we can fix with a certainty upon that which is to follow.

The first impression produced here by Mr. Lincoln's call for [illegible] volunteers was that they were intended for Mexico. [illegible] additional color to this supposition was that the report of a treaty having been [illegible] President Juarez and the [illegible] was contemplated for a loan to Mexico, arrived by the same steamer. Subsequent explanations, however, showed what was the real object of the call for additional volunteers, and the incident has thus no other importance than as an indication of the current of thought on the complications which this Mexican affair may provoke.

For a few days the Press has been almost silent on the subject of the conflict in the United States. The Secessionists, however, have not renounced their efforts to provoke foreign sympathy for their cause, and, among other things, have just had published in French Mr. Spence's book, first issued in London. But they have materially changed their tactics, and now place emphasis exclusively on the resistance shown by the people in the conquered cities, and from that argue that anything like a reunion of the two sections is out of the question. But these arguments are of little avail. France has more interest in remaining friends with the living, breathing North, than with the paralyzed, ruined South. There never was any serious danger of foreign intervention outside of the affair of the *Trent*, and the arguments in favor of such a policy are growing less forcible every day.

The French Government has been compelled to go to England to find extra transport vessels for provisioning the army of occupation in Mexico, for the very magnitude of the commissary supplies sent out warrants the use of the word "army of occupation." Four of the largest steamers in the English waters have been hired, and besides 6,000 tons of provisions and equipments, they are to carry out a few men to fill up losses in the ranks.

The French Navy Department is building the new ironclad ships-of-war, rendered necessary by the developments in America, with as great expedition as the resources of her navy-yards will admit. Private companies have also received, lately, a contract for the construction of eight iron-clad gun-boats, so constructed as to be taken to pieces and packed away on larger ships for transportation to foreign countries. There is naturally great curiosity to know whether these boats are intended for service in any particular country, and while some suggest the United States, (these are Secessionists, of course,) others suggest Cochin China. It is more probable, however, that they enter into a general plan of naval construction, and that they are only intended to meet emergencies that may arise, but which have not yet arisen.

A great effort has been made by the economists in the French Government to reduce the budget by reducing the army. But the Emperor met the Committee of the Legislature charged with the examination of the subject with a positive declaration, that under no circumstances would he submit to a lower figure for the land forces than 400,000 men and 85,000 horses. The army, therefore, which was at 465,000 men in 1861, and at 445,000 in 1862, will be at 400,000 in 1863. The annual conscription act will remain as heretofore at 100,000.

The papers give long accounts of the successes of the European troops and the Imperialists against the rebels in China. Col. Ward, the American, formerly with Walker in Nicaragua, and now principal leader of the Imperialist forces in China, is given due credit for his superior military ability and courage.

Dr. Marion Sims, of New-York, has just been elected Foreign Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels. MALAKOFF.

Lord Brougham on the American Struggle.

From the London Star.

The following are the allusions of the venerable Lord Brougham to the American war, in his remarks at the opening of the Social Science Association, June 5:

"The present unhappy state of affairs in the New World is calculated to withdraw our attention from all other countries, and fix it upon the fortunes of our kinsmen, and the lessons which their institutions, or their errors, are fitted to teach. A civil war has for twelve months raged among them far more dreadful than that, the prospect of which, on the banks of the *Rubicon, struck horror through its author's limbs*, made his hair stand on end, and stayed his steps; a war waged, not by a few thousand soldiers on either side, but by the whole people, frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slaked by each other's slaughter. The prevalence of epidemic slander and falsehood in all their forms makes it impossible to trust the accounts which reach us. But enough is certainly known to prove that the conflict, besides the misery its cruelties inflict, must last long enough to impoverish the country in all its resources, and whatever be its results, to leave the people filled with bitter feelings which deprive peace of all the blessings that good will can bestow. The afflicting scene, distant though it be, has been regarded with as lively an interest as if it lay in our immediate neighborhood. With every disposition to put the most favorable construction upon the conduct of all parties, and with the fixed resolution to take no part in the deplorable contest, the Government has not only maintained the most strict neutrality, but withheld all expression of opinion upon the matters in dispute, all intimation of a wish as to the result; and in preserving this passive attitude, enjoined alike by wisdom and justice, it has also been the faithful representative of the nation. The earnest and universal desire of the people is to see an end of this most miserable war, and the only apprehension of rational and reflecting men is lest it should leave such a recollection of its dismal horrors as may hereafter prevent improvement where further separation might be expedient, as the remembrance of the Reign of Terror in France has for nearly seventy years made the people submit to everything rather than risk the recurrence of that calamitous time.

DEMOCRACY DENOUNCED.

But a solemn and practical lesson is taught by these sad events, and the conduct of the Government on both sides is plainly to be deduced from its structure. The influence of the multitude is supreme, though sometimes disguised and occasionally overcome by the exertions, most rarely by the counsels, of the wealthier and more intelligent portions of the community. *In all ages the tendency of democratic rule has been to promote war; while aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been fond of peace.* But the conduct of the operations of war, as well as engaging in that evil course, is to a great degree in the hands of the multitude, when their voice prevails in the counsels of the State; that is to say, those who are wholly ignorant and unfit to advise are predominant over the skillful and well-informed. Does a General displease them, they require his removal—it may be his punishment. It is in vain that the chiefs of the State resist the demand; they are compelled to obey. This obedience, this yielding their own opinion to the pressure of the multitude, is the gravest offence that rulers can commit. Thus Generals who had gained victories again and again, like Luckner and Custine, were sent to the scaffold, when a partial reverse, or an alleged slowness to carry on operations dictated by the Paris clubs, raised a clamor against them. Thus a prince, the most accomplished warrior and statesman of his age, Bedford, tarnished his great reputation by yielding to the multitude, and sacrificing the Maid of Orleans to their fury, well aware that she had committed no offence, and was a prisoner of war, after rendering services beyond all price to her sovereign, the Duke's ally. But a yet more memorable instance of this heinous crime, vainly sought to be disguised under the name of weakness, is the Great Sacrifice, suffered, say designed by Providence, acting as ever through second causes—the giving up of our Saviour by a Governor who thrice over declared his belief in the innocence, nay, in the Divine mission of Jesus, but unable to resist the clamor of the mob, referring to Cæsar, and using his name as well as the high priest's—a Church and King mob; and when we hear sceptics, or rather unbelievers, commending Pilate for his fairness in declaring the mob's victim guiltless, and his courage in standing up against the priests their leaders, it is exactly that which works his condemnation, and of which he himself distinctly expressed his shame, ascribing it to his blameable weakness, as all do who have acted this atrocious part when the danger is over which they have escaped by their baseness. He in truth confessed himself guilty of murder. He fell into universal and merited contempt, and, being removed from his Government, died by his own hands. And let it not be supposed that such extreme and rare instances as we have been contemplating are the only ones of criminal submission to the influence of the multitude. The tyrant of many heads, like the single and ordinary one, does not always rule his slaves with a rod of iron—does not constantly exact enormous sacrifice. But if this first submission be not stoutly resisted, the tyrannical power despises all bounds; caprice is added to domination, while submission becomes a habit, and the reign of reason and knowledge is at an end. Unbounded calamities overwhelm the State bent under the yoke of the multitude, and that yoke cannot be shaken off without a dreadful struggle, involving new and more painful sufferings.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The lessons taught by the sad events in the once United States, and by the faults in their Constitution, have been stated; but there is happily a spot in the recent aspect of their affairs which is most pleasing to contemplate, and whose brightness we may anxiously hope that no outbreak of the multitude will be suffered to obscure. The Northern Government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutual right of search—in other words, to abolish all that remains of the Slave-trade. It has long been known that the greater part of that infernal trade is carried on in American ships sailing under false colors, none of their own cruisers interfering effectually. Both the English and French cruisers can now visit each suspected vessel, and the traffic is at an end. I regard this as the second real blow struck at the Slave-trade. The first was the act which I had the happiness of passing through Parliament, just half a century ago, for punishing it as a great crime, instead of treating it as merely contraband—a law soon after adopted by America, but never till of late really executed. Let us hope that our government may be encouraged, by this important success to use with Spain a language no longer capable of being misunderstood, and peremptorily to demand the execution of the contract for which she received so large a sum of money, and which she has ever since most scandalously broken in all manner of ways, making the Slave-trade a regular means of enriching her Colonial Governors, sent to recruit their ruined fortunes by bribes from felons, the result being the importation into Cuba of 40,000 negroes yearly.

THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN WAR ON THIS COUNTRY—PATIENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The American civil war has severely affected this country, (as well as France,) producing great distress in all those districts where the cotton manufacture forms the staple trade. The subject is too painful to dwell upon, were we not relieved by observing the truly admirable behavior of those who suffer the most. The distress has brought into view the happy advance of our artisan population in the branches of knowledge most essential to their well-being. The hardships which they are enduring have not disturbed their minds, or shaken their faith in principles which they had, upon examination and reflection, adopted in prosperous times. *They know that the want of the raw material which sets their industry in motion would not justify England in using her power to break the laws of nations for the purpose of obtaining it; and they assent to the wise and just forbearance of our Government without a murmur.* Their patience under sufferings beyond all former experience is truly affecting. They have made a noble sacrifice to maintain their position as self-supporting members of the community. How unlike this to the blind fury of their predecessors who, in their ignorance, always rushed to the conclusion that every calamity under which they suffered was brought on them by the rapacity, or the cruel, callous indifference of their superiors in social position.

The American Government and the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times.

In executing the slaver (Capt. Gordon) the other day, for a crime of which scores had been guilty, the Government of President Lincoln was intent upon a political demonstration. To hold over the South the fear of abolition is the obvious policy of Washington, and this fear will be best aroused by a show of decision in dealing with all questions relating to Slavery. Although the Southern States are not importers of Africans, whom the planters fear and dislike, and the breeders dread as competitors with the native-raised negroes; although there has been, probably, hardly a slave-cargo landed at a Southern port during the present generation, yet there is just enough sympathy and just enough feeling of solidarity between South Carolina and Cuba to make the treaty with England felt as a blow by the South. It is a defeat of their party, and a triumph of the Abolitionists; it will make the Government appear in earnest, inasmuch as the President does not allow even international jealousy to dissuade him from giving English corvettes the right to bring-to American merchantmen, to board them, demand their papers, examine their stores and cargo and the arrangements of the ships, and, if dissatisfied, to take them into port for adjudication. Without wishing to detract from the merit of the concession which the United States Government has now made to us, we may say that the treaty has no little reference to the war which is now raging. Probably neither the President nor Mr. Seward would deny this. They would rather admit the fact, and declare that the sword of abolition suspended over the rebels is likely to be the chief instrument in bringing them to terms. Mr. Seward, we believe, has been the principal mover in this matter, which originated entirely with the American Government. The treaty was proposed first in a less formal shape, and then, when Lord Lyons objected that it would be dangerous to act upon an informal agreement, it was drawn up as it now stands. *If Mr. Seward had desired to avert the danger of a British interference on the part of the South, he could not have hit upon a better expedient than to give the Liberal statesmen of this country, who have strong Anti-Slavery feelings, a treaty, the working of which will require not only peace, but cordiality between the Governments.* With the respective ships of war boarding the respective merchantmen of the two nations, and with three mixed Courts of Justice sitting at Sierra Leone, the Cape and New-York, each Power must use much forbearance and urbanity toward the other. Let us hope that the concessions which the American Secretary has made to us will *not be viewed with distrust by his countrymen*. The honor of the American flag is as safe in the hands of our naval officers as in those of Americans themselves, and we feel sure that Mr. Lincoln's Government will never have cause to regret the course into which humanity or policy has now directed it.

England's Attitude Toward America.

From the London Times.

We acted on motives which, however unintelligible they may seem in America, were perfectly comprehensible to ourselves. We thought it unworthy of a great nation to allow our view of international law, and the duties it involves, to be warped and distorted by the pleading of a merely material interest. The fact that the cotton of the South was very needful to us made the war more distressing, but furnished, in our view, no valid ground for intervention. Past injuries, if we did not think fit to resent them when the Union was strong and united, we thought it below our dignity to resent in the moment of its weakness and adversity. Future security we preferred to look for rather in the good feeling which our conduct seemed to us peculiarly calculated to produce than in availing ourselves of the temporary weakness and heavy misfortune of a kindred people. In this point only we confess we see some reason to believe that we may have been mistaken. We do not believe that, had we pushed to the utmost the advantages circumstances threw in our way, we could have been the objects of more bitter hostility, not only among the ignorant and misguided, but among many of those whose education and information should have taught them better. We may possibly live to repent our generosity. We may possibly live to find that our moderation has been displayed toward those who have no power to appreciate it. It might have been wiser to take security for ourselves, instead of putting so much confidence in the fairness and good feeling of others. *If this fact be established, the error is still reparable.* The North cannot see that we have done anything to entitle us, we do not say to gratitude or good will, but to abstinence from hatred and reviling. A change of policy on the part of this country would very speedily alter their opinion, and convince them of that which they seem now unable to conceive, that they have been treated by England as they never have treated her, and as, if she had thought more of her own interests, and less of their misfortune, she never would have treated them.

The Steamer Circassian.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A report having appeared in the *Times* and other journals, to the effect that the steamer *Circassian*, recently seized off the Havanna, was wholly or in part laden with warlike stores and other articles contraband of war, and was, moreover, bound to one of the blockaded ports of the Southern States of America, I beg, as the owner of that vessel, to say most distinctly that such a statement is essentially and entirely false. Her cargo consisted chiefly of wines, spirits, tea, coffee, and Manchester goods, and she did not carry a single article that could be classed as contraband of war. She was chartered from Bordeaux to Havana, but, falling short of coal, put into the island of St. Thomas to obtain a supply. This port she left about the 20th of April, and when intercepted by the United States cruiser, on the 4th of May, she was in the direct steam track from St. Thomas to the Havana, and distant from the latter port only 20 miles.

If this were not sufficient to prove her destination, the fact that her draught of water is upward of 20 feet, and that there is no harbor of the Confederate States capable of receiving such a vessel, ought to be conclusive on the point.

Begging your insertion of this, I am, Sir, yours, obediently, Z. C. PEARSON.

No. 34 GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E. C., June 6.

France and the American Contest.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes its first three columns to a consideration of the actual state of affairs in America. The article, which is in very prominent type, is signed by M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC. It does not deny that the capture of New-Orleans is a great victory for the North, but adds:

"What does this victory prove? Does it prove that the conquest of the South by force of arms is henceforth possible? Does it change the nature of things? Does it cancel distances? And, in the hearts of men determined to make a desperate resistance, will it engender submission to the victor? Cast a glance upon the map of that immense country, and then tell us whether, after as before the capture of New-Orleans, the North, advancing deep into the South, will not meet with the same insurmountable obstacles that England had to encounter at the time of the War of Independence—distances, climate, impossibility of procuring provisions, and an energetic people defending their homes? Such is, in fact, now the actual state of the question. The South defends its firesides. The most skillful paradoxes will not succeed in changing opinion upon this point, and the truth conveyed in the recent words of Mr. Gladstone: 'The North is fighting for supremacy; the South is fighting for its independence.'

Nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and the banks of the Mississippi are in the power of the Federals. Yet, considering everything, the Confederation of the South has still preserved more than three-fourths of what it possessed since the 4th of March, 1861. It retains only the power of the States in square miles. It is scarcely inclosed within its limits, and has under its flag the greater portion of the States which were neutral on the accession of Mr. Lincoln. Moreover the army commanded by Gen. Beauregard, far from being dispersed or weakened, is increasing, gaining strength and preparing for proximate eventualities, according to plans which certainly exist, although they have not transpired. Thus the *dénouement* by war is further off than ever, and those who advise the North to fight to the last without mercy or consideration, those who urge it to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad future they would prepare for the whole of America if their counsels were followed. We entertain other sentiments and other ideas. We never wished to see one of the belligerents crush the other. Inspired by that wise and generous policy which, at the commencement of the war, offered its mediation, we never desired that, under the pretext of emancipating 4,000,000 of negroes, Slavery should be imposed on 8,000,000 of whites. Certainly, like our adversaries, at least as much as they do, we aspire to the emancipation of the slaves, but we wish for that emancipation by the progress of ideas, and by the conciliation of interests, not by ruin and massacre!

The occupation of New-Orleans has not modified our sentiments and our ideas, no more than it has modified the nature of the struggle and advanced things in America."

VERY LATEST PER CHINA.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, May 24.

It is stated that the failure of the opium crop will cause no loss to the Indian revenue.

Mr. Laing has left for England.

Shirtings active; Mule Twist in good demand; Cotton dull; Copper—nothing doing; Opium, 1,605 rs.

Exchange on London, 2s. ½d. Government Securities—Four per Cents, 96; Fives, 106; Fives and a Half, 113.

CALCUTTA, Friday, May 23.

(By Telegraph to Bombay.)

Shirtings firm. Twist improving. Cotton declining.

The Indigo crop is progressing favorably.

Exchange on London 2s. 0¾d.; Government Securities, Four Per Cents, 94; Fives, 105; Fives and Half, 112.

Freights, 70s.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, June 7.

The *Northern Post* of to-day publishes a circular of Count Paskievitch, ordering all Governors of cities to convene the Assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the new plan of administration for the Communes.

It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs, and concludes by ordering the Governors to send in their reports by October next at the latest.

PARIS, Saturday, June 7—2:20 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 68f. 80c. ex-coupon, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on evening of 4th, and at Bremen on the afternoon of the 5th.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Conduct of the People—Submitting Quietly—Sentiments of the Citizens—Amount of Cotton Destroyed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Seldom has a "conquered" city, as the people of Memphis seem determined to consider their own to be, submitted more quietly and utterly to the rule of the conquerors than in the present instance.

More perfect order and quiet than now prevails here could scarcely be found in the most out-of-the-way country village in the "land of steady habits."

Yet I am hardly inclined to admit that this absence of anything like a spirit of insubordination arises wholly from fear.

It is true that from the river in front of the city the dark forms of seven National gunboats now turn their frowning ports and protruding guns upon the town. It is true also that at almost every street corner one encounters the neat uniform and gleaming bayonet of a National soldier. *Yet I believe that were all this* show of authority removed, and the population of Memphis to remain as at present, without the return hither of those discordant spirits who fled at the approach of the National flotilla, and without any attempt on the part of the Confederate Government to reassert itself here, the city would tacitly remain under the jurisdiction of the National Government, without any attempt on the part of the citizens now here to disturb that relation.

In other words, were the question of secession or Union now equally presented to the citizens of Memphis, disentangled from feelings of sectional jealousy, and with no outside influences brought to bear upon them, a very large majority would vote unhesitatingly for Union. And yet this should not be taken as evidence of any returning love for the old Union in the hearts of the Memphians, or as an acknowledgment that the rebellion *per se* was wrong.

Among a number of intelligent and moderate men with whom I have conversed, while nearly all were willing to admit that the rebellion, at the time it was undertaken, was a political mistake, there was scarcely one who did not insist on the inherent right of the South to establish its own government, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Acknowledging that the leaders of the rebellion had undertaken to establish a nationality on a very fallacious and inefficient basis, they, at the same time, insisted on the right of the Southern States to become an independent nation whenever they should demonstrate their capability to be self-supporting and self-protecting.

At the same time they frankly admit that the present rebellion is hopeless, and are anxious, therefore, for the most speedy restoration of peace.

I believe it is the lack of faith in the success of the rebellion which has been mistakenly represented in the Northern journals as Union feeling in Memphis. Had there been but an even chance of the rebellion succeeding, we should have heard very little of Unionism here. Most of those cases which undoubtedly occurred here of persecution, ostensibly for holding Union sentiments, were instigated either by private grudge, or a spirit of mob violence, assuming the garb of patriotism to gratify their own private ends.

At the same time, there is here a large class of citizens of Northern birth, who have been attracted to this place by its superior business facilities, and now comprise nearly all its more enterprising and influential business men. These men, having never felt any sympathy with Slavery, were from the beginning opposed to the rebellion, which they regarded as the natural result of that system; but, from the force of circumstances, have been compelled to lend it their nominal support.

They, of course, hailed the arrival of the National forces with joy; and, although even yet any very public demonstrations of satisfaction might expose their property to danger from skulking vagabonds, who hate the North with a malignity only conceivable by those who have been brought in contact with the scum of Southern cities.

The administration of the affairs of the City, under the supervision of Acting Brig.-Gen. Fitch, of the Indiana Brigade, appears to give general satisfaction both to the citizens and to the Union forces. The plan of action laid down in his proclamation of the 7th, at the time of taking possession of the city, has been strictly adhered to, and appears to be generally approved. I suppose you have already received a copy of this proclamation, but lest you should not have done so, I append one.

It will be seen by this that although military possession has been taken of the city, it is not considered as being under any other than its former municipal government in the administration of its local affairs, except so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned. This regulation, I am glad to say, is being strictly enforced, and to this untimely cutting off of what has hitherto been one of the most fruitful sources and supports of the rebellion, I am inclined to attribute much of the unexpected quiet and good order which prevails. There seemed at first a disposition on the part of certain dealers in the article to test the earnestness of the military authorities in the enforcement of their orders, but the prompt seizure and destruction of three or four stocks of the contraband fluid appeared to strike a wholesome conviction to their souls, and at present the city is, at least so far as external appearances go, as dry as the desert of Sahara.

In my last letter from this point, I am inclined to think I wrote by mistake [illegible] bales of cotton as the amount destroyed in this place. It should have been [illegible]. The exact figures from official sources are [illegible].

Notwithstanding that the crop of last year was lighter than usual, there is still, in spite of the attempted destruction, a considerable quantity remaining which its owners are eagerly endeavoring to ship North. In order to do so, it is necessary to procure a permit from the Provost-Marshal, which is readily granted on the applicant subscribing to the following oath of allegiance.

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to all State, County, or Confederate Power; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the National Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life, to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

It will readily be conceived that the proffering of such a pledge as this is a severe experimentum crucis to the professed patriotism of some of the people here. It is amusing to stand in the office of the Provost-Marshal and witness some of the scenes which occur there. In comes some burly planter, or flippant young Memphian, desiring to transfer himself or his goods to the North. "Certainly, sir," responds the polite Marshal; "you will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government." After some hesitation, and considerable inward squirming, the applicant gruffly remarks, "Well, I'll take it."

The oath is propounded. As it is read out, the applicant's face assumes an expression of mingled surprise and indignation, almost sublime in its intensity.

"Why, Sir, I cannot take that oath. It compels me to discountenance and discourage all secession forever."

"Yes, Sir."

"And then it binds me to maintain the National authority over that of my own State. No, Sir. I cannot take that oath."

"Very well, Sir. There is no compulsion in the matter. But until you do, I shall be obliged to refuse you permission to leave town, or to ship or receive goods by the river."

At the same time, a very large number of people have already come forward and voluntarily taken the oath.

Among these are some twenty or thirty Confederate officers and soldiers, who have become disgusted with the recent conduct of the war on the part of the rebels, and are very glad to be thus easily let off, and allowed to remain quietly at home.

An unpleasant affair occurred in the city last night. An officer of the gunboat *Carondelet* was shot in a house of ill-fame in the city. The individual who committed the act was a brother of the notorious Col. Forrest, of the rebel army, and was intoxicated at the time. The affair appears to have been a private quarrel, and without any political significance.

The perpetrator was immediately arrested, and is now in the custody of the military authorities.

The Tax-Bill—Its Ruinous Effect on Home Industry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of yesterday, "Home Industry," in his comments on the tax on manufactures, fails to mention the one fatal objection to the tax, which must insure its speedy repeal, should it become a law. It is this: The tax, whatever its amount, is just so much abstracted or withdrawn from the capital of the manufacturers, and, if the estimated amount of $80,000,000 shall be yielded by this tax, then just $80,000,000, in twelve months, will have been withdrawn, in cash, from the manufacturing capital of the country. Manufacturers sell on six, eight, or nine months' time, and render statements of account for settlement the 1st of January and July. This is almost universally the practice, where the amount purchased at any one time is not large enough for a note. At the periods of settlement notes are passed at six, eight or nine months, as the case may be, from the average date of the purchases, so that goods purchased in the first half of the year are not actually paid for till in September, October, or November, and the purchases of the last half of the year, in the following *March, April, or May. But the tax is required to be paid in cash every month.* The idea of the framers of the Tax bill, that the manufacturers could immediately re-collect their tax from their customers in cash, every business man knows is simply absurd and out of the question. If got back at all, it will be in the general settlements of accounts between buyers and sellers. To illustrate the working of this tax, just for one moment suppose that the importing and wholesale merchants of the City of New-York were required by law, under the most stringent penalties, to pay three per cent. to Government on their sales, in cash, the 1st of every month. How many solvent merchants do you suppose there would be at the end of the year, and to what extent would all business have been cramped, crippled, and broken down?

But how is this curtailment of manufacturing capital, and consequent diminished production, to affect the habits of mechanics and operatives, whose hosts are soon to be swelled by the soldier mechanics and laborers returned from the war, and to be still added to by a larger emigration than the country has witnessed for years? You have the answer in few words, but they are pregnant with meaning. Low wages, idleness, stagnant trade, and hard times; and all the demoralizing effects which are sure to follow in their train. And then consider in this connection, that the manufacturers who shall survive this Government pressure, will be doing well if they maintain themselves, as they have for two years past, at the expense paying point, and you will have just so much less wealth in the country at the end of the year, as the profits of the manufacturers would have amounted to with a full business; by which I mean such an amount of business as their various establishments are scaled for doing, so as to yield over business expenses, a fair profit on the capital invested. This item of loss to the country will not be less probably than fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Had the simple, equitable and just mode of taxation, concurrently recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia and Boston, representing the best business talent of the country, been adopted, as embodied substantially in Senator Simmons' substitute for the House bill, the promise of the near future would have been very different. The manufacturers would have had a full business, the demand for labor would have kept pace with its supply, new avenues of employment would have been opened up by the investment of new capital in new manufacturing enterprises, the wages of mechanics and laborers would have been high, and we should have enjoyed emphatically good times. In short, the tax, applied in a manner so little burdensome and offensive, would have acted as a stimulus to carry the productive energies of the country to their highest point of development.

But it is as true now as in the ancient times, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad;" and the Republican Party seems destined rapidly to become an eminent illustration of the truth of the saying. OBSERVER.

MONDAY, June 16, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MURDER IN WATER-STREET.

A Woman Compelled to Drink Three Quarts of Burning Fluid and Alcohol in an Hour.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, a notice was received at the Coroner's office, from Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct Police, that a woman named Catharine Curran, had just died at No. 270 Water-street, under circumstances which warranted the belief that she had been poisoned. Coroner Ranney went immediately to the place and held an inquest upon the body. A post-mortem examination was made by the Coroner's Deputy, and from the stomach of the deceased there was taken a large quantity of fluid which is believed to be a mixture of alcohol and burning-fluid. In order to be more certain, however, a portion of the liquid was put into a bottle, sealed up, and sent to a noted chemist of this City, for the purpose of analyzation.

The evidence upon the inquest developed substantially the following facts: That the deceased, Catharine Curran, who is about 28 years of age, had for some time past been living a dissolute course of life with a man named James Whitney. Recently he cast her off, and went in company with another woman named Honora Morrissey, and with her he had, for a few weeks past, resided at No. 272 Water-street. About a week ago, Catharine determined to go back and live with Whitney, and such was the tenacity with which she clung to him, and such were the earnest prayers with which she besought him to take her back, that he became tired of her importunities, and, in company with Honora, formed the diabolical plan of destroying her life by making her drink a mixture, composed of equal parts of burning fluid and alcohol; and incredible as it may appear, witnesses testified upon the inquest that the deceased was compelled to drink three decanters full of this fiery fluid, each decanter containing a quart, in one hour. The result was death in a short time thereafter.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to her death, on the 18th day of June, 1862, by reason of the above-named mixture, administered to her by James Whitney and Honora Morrissey, with the intent to take her life."

Whitney has been taken into custody, through the efforts of Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, aided by some of his best officers. Honora, the other party implicated, has made her escape, but it is believed she cannot long evade the officers of justice.

Arrival of Pierre Soulé.

HE TAKES LODGINGS AT THE ASTOR.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* which arrived from New-Orleans, yesterday, was Pierre Soulé, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. He was sent on here by Gen. Butler by orders from Washington. Adolphe Mazureau, a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and also a leading rebel, accompanies him as a prisoner. On the arrival of the *Ocean Queen*, Deputy-Marshal Borst was dispatched to escort the prisoners to the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street. Mr. Soulé has been quite ill since he left New-Orleans, and appears very low-spirited. He is accompanied by a negro servant named "Jule," who says he is a free man, and has been employed for seven years past by Mr. Soulé, who pays him regular wages. The prisoners were allowed the freedom of the ship during the passage from New-Orleans, but Soulé was not allowed to hold private communication with anyone.

The prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office yesterday an hour or more waiting for Mr. Murray, who was absent on business. On his return, Mr. Soulé requested the privilege of going to the New-York Hotel, but the Marshal suggested the Astor House as being nearer the office, and the two prisoners were escorted thither by deputies, where they were furnished with rooms and whatever edibles they chose to order. The order of the Government to Gen. Butler was to send the prisoners to Fort Warren, Boston harbor; but previous to their arrival here that order was countermanded, and the Marshal of this District had received no instructions what to do with them. On hearing of their arrival he immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but did not receive an answer in time to remove the prisoners last evening, and they were consequently permitted to remain at the Astor House.

Look out for Counterfeits.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

As a general rule, when counterfeiters wish to make a successful business, by putting off their spurious bills in this City, they select Saturday evening, or some other evening, when, owing to circumstances, the butchers, shop-keepers and tradesmen of all classes, are too busy with their customers to spend much time in scrutinizing a bank bill presented to them or to examine the *Bank-Note Detector* with the same care they would upon ordinary occasions. Yesterday, however, was an exception. At an early hour in the morning, counterfeit $5 bills upon "The Manufacturers' Bank of Troy," this State, were put into circulation simultaneously in all parts of this City and Brooklyn. The fact that the spurious notes are excellent imitations of the genuine, in every respect except one, aided the members of the gang very materially in their efforts to swindle the public. The only difference which could be discovered between the good and bad $5 notes of this bank, even by brokers and others who are adepts in the business, is, that in the genuine, the red ink, with which the word "Five" is printed, is of a darker color than that which is put into the counterfeits. But this difference is so slight that no person would ever be able to detect it unless experienced in the business, or unless his attention were particularly called to it. It is believed that a large amount of this money was put off in different parts of the City before any suspicion was raised against the bills; indeed, they were taken without objection for several hours after the gang commenced to operate.

Two young American girls, named Eliza Sands and Margaret Sullivan, were brought before Justice Steers, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of having passed, each, two of these bills at some dry goods stores in Avenue C. When asked by the Justice to confess all they knew about the affair, they reluctantly stated that each of them had passed four of the bills in question yesterday morning, without any objection having been made. Two other parties, named Catharine Schoman and Charles Martin, were also brought before the same Magistrate for this offence, and all of them were committed to prison.

At the Jefferson Market Court, there were also some five or six persons arraigned, charged with passing these bills in Sixth-avenue and vicinity. So far as could be ascertained, the names of the offenders are Lawrence Ward, Dennis Daly, Lena Meyer and George Stevens. There are several other parties whose names could not be ascertained. In several of the latter cases, the accused have been guilty of passing two, three, and sometimes four of these $5 bills. They were all held by Justice Kelly, to await further complaints, which it is believed will be made to-day.

All persons who have suffered by reason of this gang of counterfeiters, are requested to appear at the Police Courts this morning for the purpose of giving their testimony. As soon as the cheat became known to the Police, active measures were immediately taken to notify the public, and to put people upon their guard. The telegraph was also put into operation, and but for these two agencies the loss to the tradesmen of New-York must necessarily have been very much greater than it is.

"Sons of Pennsylvania."

It may not be uninteresting to the returning soldiers to know that an association has been formed in this City, of resident native Pennsylvanians, with a view to attend to the wants of those soldiers of the Pennsylvania Regiments, who may arrive in New-York City from the seat of war, and on their way home, to attend them if ill, assist them in transportation when convalescent, and see that they are properly cared for. About fifty recently reached this City per steamer *Fulton*, some thirty of which have already been sent on their way rejoicing, and to gladden the hearts of their friends; while of those remaining, too ill to be removed, several are at the City Hospital, and others at the quarters on David's Island, near this City, under the care of the best medical aid, and receiving every care and attention their cases may require.

The association is under the auspices of Governor Curtin, who has appointed as State Agent, Mr. Steward Newell. At a meeting recently held at the Astor House, the Association was permanently organized by the selection of the following officers:

John C. Montgomery, Chairman.
Stephen P. Russel, Vice-Chairman.
Michael G. Hart, Recording Secretary.
Max Goepps, Corresponding Secretary.
Jonathan Odell, Treasurer.
Steward Newell, Pennsylvania State Agent.

The following gentlemen were also appointed:

Executive Committee—Jerome Buck, W. W. Selfridge, L. B. H. Vance, W. H. Arthur, W. T. Chur, C. W. Burton, L. A. Rosenmiller, W. J. Bunce, E. D. Smith, R. B. Montgomery, Jas. L. Suesa.

Counsel—Jerome Buck.

Surgeon—Dr. D. P. Fetters.

Finance Committee—T. McGrath, S. Milliken, Jr., Theo. Blanchard, Reuben Manly, Jr., Stephen Burkhalter.

The office of this Association is temporarily located at No. 104 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ABBOTT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirty-fourth *soirée musicale* was given, on Tuesday night, at the Abbott Collegiate Institute, by the young ladies connected with the Academy, assisted by Master Willie Pape. The spacious buildings were thrown entirely open to the friends and parents of the scholars, and a most agreeable evening was spent by several hundred of our best known and most cultured citizens. The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Quartette, "Guillaume Tell," Rossini, Misses A. Boyd, Rhodes, Ames and Fish.
2. Song, "Waltz," Venzano, Miss Florence Wick.
3. Solo, "Les deux Anges," Blumenthal, Miss Rhodes.
4. Song, "Il Bacio," Arditi, Miss Helen Wick.
5. Terzette, "Guillaume Tell," Rossini, Misses Stiles, F. Wick and Ames.
6. Sestette, "La Chasse," Misses Voorhies, Sanderson, Snow, Yates, Ames, and L. Boyd.

PART SECOND.

1. Duet, "Donna Caritea," Mercadante, Misses Stiles and Ames.
2. Grand duo, "Sur Belisaire," Goria, Misses A. Boyd and Rhodes.
3. Duet, "Norma," Bellini, Misses H. and F. Wick.
4. Song, "Pardon de Ploermel," Meyerbeer, Miss Stiles.
5. Solo, "Oberon," Weber, Miss Shipman.
6. Song, "Capuleti," Bellini, Miss Ames.
7. Sestette, "Donna Lucia," Rossini, Misses Ames, Wells, Porterfield, Stiles, Voorhies and A. Boyd.

Gottschalk's "Last Hope," by Master Willie Barrymore Pape.

Director of Instrumental Performances, Professor A. W. Berg.

Director of Vocal Performances, Prof. E. Millet.

These performances are not, of course, open to public criticism, though they might well stand the severest test of the most competent critic, and we would merely state that while all was well done, evincing the most careful culture on the part of the teacher, and studious attention on the part of the learner, the quartette and terzette by Rossini, the

...the duet by ..., the ... "Long time ago," ... by Miss ... and the ... deserve special notice for the truly artistic manner in which they were rendered. Master PAPE played on his ... "Last Hope" was given with all the perfection of art with which the composer invests it, and his imitations of both GOTTSCHALK and THALBERG drew forth an unequivocal and spontaneous recognition of their truthfulness. After the closing song, a quickly-sped hour was pleasantly passed in looking at the Abbott Collection of Paintings, and in the mutual interchange of kindly greetings. The affair may well be termed a success.

REVIEW OF MALE DEPARTMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20 IN THEIR ELEGANT NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The annual examination of this school having been omitted in consequence of the transition from their temporary quarters, to the elegant new building now occupied by them, occurring at the time set apart by the Superintendent for their examination, a review of the several classes comprising the male department, under Mr. T. DWIGHT MARTIN, Principal, was yesterday conducted by Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, Assistant City Superintendent of the Public Schools. The review was witnessed, and heartily enjoyed in its peculiar features by a large number of friends of the pupils, and by the Commissioners and Trustees of the School Board. After the usual opening exercises of Scripture reading, singing, recitation, and declamation, the military drill riveted the attention. A goodly regiment of young Americans took the floor, (and but a very narrow strip of it at a time, considering the height of ambition, breadth of character and depth of patriotism which was represented,) and nobly indeed did they illustrate the fascinating tactics. Their drill-master is Mr. BABCOCK, who looked as proud a Colonel as ever gave the word "Advance!" for it is always advance, and never retreat, among this representative class. The bewildering evolutions were aptly followed by a declamatory effort, full of expression, in denouncing "Secession," by Master LEWIS DUNN. The book-keeping class was next in order, and a couple of formidable-looking blackboards were produced, one of which was covered with lines of figures, and the other presented a blank surface. The class had never seen the blackboard exercise as then placed, and a small, but as it turned out, a hugely ambitious young mathematician, was invited to a near observation of the figured board, and to strike a balance-sheet on the blank surface. The young gent in question responded to the invitation with military promptitude, but having assumed a position ante-blackboard, he looked good-naturedly up at the figures, as if he had rather undertaken something nearer his size; and the figures frowned down upon his lilliputian audacity, and the considerate teacher suggested the mounting of a bench; but the prospective vanquisher only glanced at his piece of chalk, which was by no means so large as pieces of chalk generally are, and mounting his ambition upon stilts, instead of his body, he made a long arm, and, with tip-toe aid and tip-toe precision, he drew a bee-line straight across the upper part of his dark antagonist; a little space was left above, and only a little, whereon no doubt the little fellow mentally chalked *Excelsior*. While some of the spectators were engrossed in noting the progress of the balance-sheet, others were interested in the proceedings of the remainder of the class, who, under the judicious questioning of their teacher, Mr. WM. MENZIES ADAMS, who carries with him the sympathies of every pupil, were exhibiting a degree of excellence which promises to fill our counting-houses with such accountants as are rarely to be met now-a-days. It is very plain to perceive when nature has commissioned a teacher and when men have manufactured one. None perceive it quicker, or show its results more plainly, than the pupils. The singing of the "Flag of the Free" proved, as Mr. KIDDLE, in his closing remarks, said, that this school possesses a finer chorus of voices, or they have been better trained, than any school in the City. The closing "Gloria Patri" was truly glorious. Some eloquent declamation, which it would take too much space to remark in detail, did great credit to the young orators. The distribution of semi-annual certificates, by Dr. WILLIAMS, was a very interesting affair. Mr. KIDDLE made a brief and congratulatory address at the close of the exercises.

FLORAL FESTIVAL AND STRAWBERRY FEAST AT THE OLD LADIES' HOME IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—The Old Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held a grand Floral and Strawberry Festival, last night, at the Model Home under their auspices, in Forty-second-street. No structure in the City is better adapted to give fine effect to artistic displays of taste, than these great galleries, open from first floor to dome, around which the beautifully arranged skylight runs, giving ample ventilation at night, and admitting the bright effulgence of day. The display of flags was unsurpassed, many of them being edged with wreaths of natural flowers and evergreens. Some fair hands, accustomed to cull from Nature's groves in the land of flowers, the gardens near the tropics now subverted by the dread carnage of war, were busy engaged in forming some of the rare and choice boquets of exotics which filled the spacious vestibule with bewildering perfume. Some of these boquets with their pretty holders, or rather pedestals, were sold for five dollars each. Below stairs, Mrs. HARVEY, the matron, assisted by the lady managers, had arranged a feast to tempt the gods. Pineapple, alternating with its cozy neighbors, the strawberries, and surrounded with elaborate silver baskets of delicate cake, any extent of cream, either frozen or in its rich consistency, the invitation to partake was irresistible. The evening closed with addresses by ministers of the Church, and also by several laymen who are interested in the cause of the Home. Instrumental and vocal music also enlivened the feast. Fifty old ladies at present enjoy the hospitalities of the Home.

PROGRESS OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF OUR OWN CITY.—The beautiful grounds in Central Park, comprising over five acres, unsurpassed in location, are being neatly fenced in around the Mount St. Vincent buildings, which are rapidly approaching completion in repairs. In another week they will be ready to receive our suffering soldiers, who, under the gentle nursing of the Sisters of Charity, and the intelligent auspices of the Medical Board, who have already volunteered their services, they must soon recover. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, having the whole affair in charge, have evinced a contagious zeal and perseverance the effects of which are being realized in the tendering of the wealth and influence of less active citizens for their use in furthering this timely enterprise. The accommodations will be sufficient for 600 patients, and when the wards are fully completed and furnished they will present a welcome rest to camp-disgusted and war-wearied invalids. Eighty thousand dollars are to be immediately appropriated to fitting up the wards. The Board of Consulting Surgeons comprise some of our best medical men, Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, Wm. H. Van Buren, Isaac Wood, Gurdon Buck and others. The Attending Surgeons are Drs. John J. Crane, Henry B. Sands, C. F. Woodward, Wm. H. Draper, Elsworth Eliot, Mark Blumenthal, and eight others. The Resident Physician and Surgeon is to be J. J. CONNOLLY, M. D. The Sisters of Charity are privileged to suggest changes in any respect that it occurs to them as advantageous.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER IN MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—Mr. WILLIAM M. SMITH, Surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., has left at this office a letter, written in German, directed to "Mrs. SPENGLER, care of C. MARGROFF, No. 308 Houston-street," which was taken from the pocket of a soldier found dead in a pine thicket, on the banks of the Chickahominy, under circumstances that induce the belief that he committed suicide. The name of the soldier could not be ascertained, nor the regiment to which he belonged, but a receipt for $40, paid to Chaplain BULKLEY, for forwarding by Adams Express Company, was also found in his pocket, signed ANTON SPENGLER, Company B, (no regiment.) The letter and receipt can be seen by calling at this office, and further information relative to the disposition of the body, and the circumstances under which it was found, can be obtained by addressing Lieut. WHITNEY, Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., under Gen. McCLELLAN.

A MAN FOUND IN THE STREET WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—At an early hour yesterday morning the Nineteenth Precinct Police found a man lying upon the sidewalk, in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, with his throat severely cut, and in a dying condition, through loss of blood. He was immediately taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed, though there is little hope of his recovery. It has been ascertained that his name is MICHAEL FERNEY, and that he was recently discharged from the United States Army, where he has served for the last two years. From information derived from the best possible source, it is believed that FERNEY cut his own throat, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—Yesterday morning the annual exhibition of the Grammar School of New-York University was held in the large chapel in the University Building. The place was crowded with the fair friends of the students, who, upon the conclusion of each address, showered boquets innumerable upon the speaker. Dodworth's Band was present, which, at intervals, played a variety of patriotic airs. At the conclusion of the programme, which was a long and varied one, Chancellor FERRIS delivered prizes for exemplary conduct and proficiency, and honorably mentioned those who were worthy of it.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Coroner [illegible] held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 14 Monroe-street, upon THOMAS SCULLY, who fell through a hatchway, in a distillery establishment in Twenty-first-street, some time in March last. The injured man was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until about ten days ago, when his friends, being dissatisfied with the treatment which he received at that institution, had him taken home, and had him attended by their family physician. He continued to fail gradually until yesterday afternoon, when he died.

A MAN DROWNED AT PECK-SLIP.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL WALSH, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, who accidentally fell into the water, from the dock of the steamboat *Traveler*, on Saturday night last, while engaged in casting off the line, just as the boat was leaving her dock at the foot of Peck-slip, for New-Haven. The body was not recovered until yesterday morning. The verdict was "Death from accidental drowning."

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY DISPENSARIES.—At the seven Dispensaries of this City, no less than 17,099 persons have received gratuitous medical and surgical treatment during the month of May. Of these, 2,092 were visited at their respective residences, and 15,007 were treated at the Dispensaries. The chief mortality arose from phthisis, and erysipelas. Lung diseases were more prevalent than any others; the most important being phthisis and pneumonia.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. CLINTON BERRY.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Capt. CLINTON BERRY, who died at Baltimore, last Monday, of typhoid fever, contracted near Richmond, Va., took place from his late residence in East Thirty-seventh-street. Deceased belonged to the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which was among the first to answer to the call of the President at the commencement of the war.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.—In the General Sessions PATRICK RILEY was placed upon trial, under an indictment for rape, upon the complaint of one MARGARET PECK, a married woman, somewhat in years. The first count was for rape; the second, for an attempt to commit rape. The jury found him guilty of the attempt to commit rape, as charged in the second count. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

WATCHERS WANTED FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association renew their appeal for night watchers for the wounded soldiers. Those willing to serve can address either of the following gentlemen of the committee: JAS. S. STEARNS, No 106 Broadway; N. B. COLLINS, No. 9 South, or W. A. MARSH, No. 104 Bank-street.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A lad 14 years old, named LEMAN MITCHELL, residing at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, was seriously shot, on Tuesday evening, while playing with a pistol. The ball passed through one of his hands, entered the right breast and came out at his back. Notwithstanding the severity of the wound, his physicians say that it is possible he may recover.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN THE WATER.—An unknown man was found, yesterday, in the water at Pier No. 29, East River. The deceased was of medium build, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had short sandy hair and whiskers, and was about 40 years of age. He had been in the water about ten days. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

SENTENCED.—PETER JOHNSON, a negro, who was indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit the offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—PATRICK HOGAN was tried for and convicted of grand larceny from the person. He was remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED.—LOUIS LUTZ, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill, was discharged, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill against him.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

JUNE EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual June exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday afternoon, with a larger and better display of fruits, plants and flowers, than ever before presented to the public for inspection by this Society. The florists and horticulturists from different parts of this and the neighboring States have been largely drawn upon to render the exhibition as attractive and interesting as possible. The Society, to meet the increasing wants of the public, has, with commendable liberality, engaged the whole of the Academy of Music for this exhibition, and the articles on exhibition are placed upon the floor that covers the stage and parquet. When balls are given in this house Dodworth's Band furnishes the music. There are on the different tables over one hundred varieties of the strawberry alone, of all shades and colors, from which fact some idea of the extent of the exhibition can be inferred by the reader. The strawberries vary in size from the small meadow sweet to those so large that one would almost be enough to satisfy the appetite of the most voracious berry eater. The special premium of $10 for the best quart has been awarded to FRANCIS DELL, of Newark. Mr. BURGESS, of Glen Cove; FULLER and others, of Brooklyn, have tables of this delicious fruit. Messrs. DAILLEDOUZE & TELLER, A. G. BURGESS, of Brooklyn, and P. BRUMMERS, of New-Jersey, as usual, have on exhibition a splendid display of cut flowers and flowers in pots. A. BRIDGMAN, of Broadway, New-York, has a table, containing twenty varieties of the gloxania; G. A. MESSLEBERG, a fine lot of fuschias; Mrs. A. HENDERSON, a monster Scotch thistle, five feet high; D. FOWLIS has a large and beautiful assortment of pelargoniums; Mr. PARSONS, of Flushing, L. I., has a table of small and rare oak plants with leaves of variegated color, among which is particularly noticeable the Quercus Loretti. Mr. PARSONS also has altheas and a Japan gingko tree on his table; a mammoth squash preserved from the Boston Exhibition of 1861, and a Canada crooked-neck squash are to be seen on one of the tables. Mrs. JAMES HUMPHREY, as usual, makes an imposing display with some very beautiful variegated fuschias, wild and hot-house flowers. Mr. BURGESS, of Brooklyn, contributes a lot of sweet-williams and cut roses. Messrs. E. & G. MARSHALL, of Poughkeepsie, some luscious grapes; also, DAVID FOWLIS and JAMES BOOS, of Brooklyn, make contributions of the same kind of fruit; JOHN YOUNG, a fine lot of cherries; G. MARS, of Astoria, a plate of peaches; S. N. STERELL has the best single dish of strawberries; G. N. BALDWIN the second best; Mrs. PACKER contributes a tree upon which both oranges and lemons are growing finely; J. A. MESSELERG receives a premium for the best exhibition of cut flowers; P. BRUMS, of Lewellyn Park, a premium for the second best lot of cut flowers. PHILIP ZEH exhibits some splendid baskets and boquets of flowers, also a lot of Gloxinias; J. MALLEN, hand boquets; A. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brooklyn, two tables filled with moss basket plants, and has been awarded the special premium of $10. There are rustic picture-frames, apparatus for heating green-houses, books on horticulture, frames for preserving flowers—a Boston notion, and last, but not least, a "What is it," which all should see. The attendance last evening, we are gratified in being able to say, was large. The exhibition will be open this and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This building will be closed next week for extensive alterations. The Directors find that people don't like to sit in boxes from which two-thirds of the stage only can be seen, or in seats from which the heads of the actors alone are visible, and have wisely decided to lower several feet the fronts of the galleries or circles. When this is done there will be no seat from which the entire stage will not be visible, and the house will be equal in every respect to any in the country.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on Tuesday night arrested two men named CHARLES SMITH and STEPHEN EMERY, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, N. Y. Upon the person of SMITH $110 in the counterfeit bills were found, and about $60 in good money. The accused were yesterday fully committed for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE JERSEY CITY ALMSHOUSE.—The Catholic clergy of Jersey City have sent a memorial to the Common Council, complaining that they are not allowed exclusive charge of the Catholic children in that institution, but that the inmates are classed together and receive instruction from the clergy of all denominations, both Protestant and Catholic. They ask to have a separate service, and the organization of a separate Sunday School for the Catholic children. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Alms. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the matter, and some difficulty is anticipated in its settlement.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of a boy named JOHN MORROW, aged three years, who was run over by one of the horse cars on Tuesday, and sustained such severe injuries as to cause death. A verdict was rendered that death was caused by injuries accidentally received.

DETECTIVE POLICE.—An ordinance passed the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday evening, adding three men to the Police force, and empowering the Chief of Police and the Police Committee to appoint three policemen for detective or special service. The duty of these men will be to attend the ferries and depots, to effect the arrest of pickpockets and swindlers.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 4040, 2065, 29, 341, 1753, 1909, 2295, 2297, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325. *Part II.*—Nos. 2061½, added to calendar of Wednesday, June 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 2500, 1886, 1894, 1066, 608, 1086, 1236, 2066, 1868, 1768.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge SHIPMAN has sent down his decisions in the three following cases heard before him, as follows:

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMBOATS COMING TO A DOCK.

The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company vs. The Steamboat Pomona.—This is a libel for a collision. The parties are rival Ferry Companies, running boats from New-York to Staten Island, stopping at the same intermediate landings. The collision occurred at the New-Brighton Dock Landing, in June, 1861. The claimants' boat, the *Pomona*, reached the dock first, both having left New-York at about the same time. The *Huguenot*, the libelants' boat, had nearly or quite passed the *Pomona* as the latter lay at the dock, landing her passengers, and was in the act of passing in ahead of the *Pomona* to reach the landing. When her bow had reached within about ten feet of the dock, the *Pomona* cast off her lines, and dashed on between the *Huguenot* and the dock, raking both as she passed, and damaging the latter boat.

I think the *Huguenot* had a right to reach her landing-place by passing in ahead of the *Pomona*, as she was attempting to do, and that it was the duty of the latter to have backed, if she wished to leave the dock before the other boat, and passed to the stern of her.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to compute damages.

For libelant, Mr. Williams; for claimant, Messrs. Clark & Hale.

The North Shore Staten Island Ferry Co. vs. The Steamboat Huguenot.—The libelants are owners of the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, running from New-York to Staten Island. The *Huguenot* is owned by a rival company, and runs on the same route. The suit is brought to recover damages for a collision which occurred at the landing in the village of Factoryville, where both boats touch, and took place June 16, 1861. The boats approached the dock from opposite courses. The wharf was long enough for both boats to have landed at the same time with ease and safety. They reached the dock both at about the same time, the *Hunt* perhaps a little the first. The *Huguenot* approached under too great headway, which ought to have been sooner checked, as it might have been without any difficulty whatever. The consequence was she passed the point of the dock where it was her duty to have stopped, and struck the *Hunt* on her bow, doing the latter some damage. There was no excuse for this, and she is therefore adjudged in fault, and must be held responsible.

Decree for libelants, with an order of reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Clark & Hale; for claimants, Mr. Williams.

SALVAGE—PRACTICE—LACHES.

The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company vs. The Steamboat Thomas Hunt.—This suit is instituted to recover salvage alleged to have been earned by the libelants' boat, the *Southfield*, in relieving from distress the *Thomas Hunt* in New-York Bay, and taking her to a place of safety. The service was rendered in Jan. 19, 1861. The night was dark, somewhat foggy, and considerable quantities of ice were floating in the bay. I have had some doubt whether this was a case of salvage service at all; but I am inclined to the opinion, on the whole, that it was. Capt. Braisted, who was a passenger on the *Southfield*, testifies to the peril of the *Hunt*. He is familiar with the navigation of the bay, knew the character of the night, and the situation of the *Hunt*. She was in the ice and had broken her crank, by which she was disabled for the time being.

The claimants allege a custom among boats of this character running in the bay to assist each other, in case of need, free of charge, and insist that the custom proved covers this case. I think the evidence fails to establish the principle contended for in cases like the one before the Court.

It was objected, on the argument for the claimants, that the libel should be dismissed because the co-salvors, the officers and crew of the *Southfield* were not joined in the libel. This objection should have been taken at an earlier stage of the proceedings. No inconvenience can now arise to the claimants upon other claims for salvage for this service. All such claims, if any existed are barred by delay.

It is a case calling for but a small allowance.

Decree for libelants for $100 and costs.

For libelants, Mr. Williams; for claimants, Messrs Clark & Hale.

The Statute of Frauds—Important to Clerks and their Employers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Knox vs. Nutt.—The plaintiff is a hatter, and employed the defendant as a clerk. The defendant told the plaintiff that, if any of his personal friends bought hats on credit, he, defendant, would be responsible—that he would pay if they did not. The defendant sold hats to his friends, which were charged to them, and they were never discharged from their obligations.

Upon the trial of the cause the Judge held that the engagement or promise of the defendant was collateral and within the statute of frauds, and gave the defendant judgment. The plaintiff appealed to this Court.

The case was stated in the TIMES of June 6.

The Court, per BRADY, J., now held that the decision below was correct. The persons to whom it is alleged the defendant sold hats were previously liable to the plaintiff, he having charged the hats to them, and the whole credit not being given to the defendant the whole responsibility did not rest upon him, and the promise was therefore collateral and void.

A number of decisions were cited, among which, and which was considered to dispose of this case, was Newcomb vs. Clark, (1 Denio, 226.) In that case the defendant, in writing, agreed to pay one Henry Peters, the rent of that part of his house hired by one John Ward, in case Ward failed.

The promise was held void, though in writing, the consideration not being expressed. The case in hand could not be distinguished in principle from that case.

The judgment was affirmed.

Execution Against the Person—Jurisdiction to discharge on Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alexander Meech, vs. Kellogg H. Loomis.—This case came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the defendant, who had been arrested by the sheriff under an execution against the person.

It appeared that a judgment was obtained against the defendant in the Superior Court, and that it was found on the trial that the defendant had been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt which the plaintiff sought to recover.

Upon execution against the property of the defendant, no goods were found to satisfy the judgment. Execution was thereupon issued against the person of the defendant, and he having been arrested and lodged in the County Jail, this writ was issued, directing the sheriff to bring him into Court.

The Sheriff made return to the writ, setting forth that he held the defendant a prisoner by virtue of the execution against his person—a copy of the execution being annexed to the return. It was contended, on behalf of the plaintiff and Sheriff, that the execution being sufficient on its face, the Court would not go behind it; also, that the execution having issued out of a Court of competent jurisdiction, if there was anything irregular in its process, it could only be remedied, and the defendant could only obtain relief by application to the Court out of which the process issued, and no other Court, of concurrent jurisdiction, could or would discharge a party when in execution upon a *capias ad satisfaciendum*.

The writ was dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool for Sheriff; John Cook for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Elizabeth Cohen vs. Bernard Cohen.—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Moore vs. Attwater.—Motion granted.

Church vs. Fowler, &c.—Motion granted.

Christianson vs. Linford.—Motion granted.

Niles vs. Brice.—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ellen Lawler, &c.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1862.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	103	100 Harlem Railroad	17
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106¾	300 do ... b30	17
22,000 do	106	100 do ... b30	16⅞
2,000 Kentucky S. 6s	90	100 do	16⅞
13,000 Ill. War Loan	101	300 do ... b30	16⅞
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58⅜	100 do	16¾
5,000 do	58⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref. b30	42
1,000 Missouri S. 6s	51½	100 do	41⅞
22,000 do	51⅜	100 Reading Railroad	51
5,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	64½	100 do ... s30	50⅞
2,000 California S. 7s	97½	100 Michigan Cen. R.	86
5,000 Br. R. 4th m. b. b30	93½	250 do	85¾
5,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	94	100 do ... s30	85½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	82	100 do	85½
500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	97½	25 do	85⅞
1,000 Tol. & Alt. 2d m.	82	50 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	27
2,000 do	87½	50 do	26¾
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	94	22 do	26¾
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	89	100 do	26½
5 Bank of America	110½	100 do ... b30	27¼
20 Seventh Ward Bk.	125	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	61½
20 Bk. of Commerce	102	50 do ... b10	62
10 do	101½	20 do	61¾
20 Metropolitan Bank	105½	100 do	61½
5 Commonwealth Bk.	95	50 do	61⅝
10 Import. & Trad. Bk.	103½	25 Panama Railroad	137
340,000 American Gold	105¾	10 do	136½
16,000 do ... s10	105¾	40 do	136
10,500 do	105¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62¼
1,000 do	106	200 do	62
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	22¼
340 Pacific M. S. Co.	115	250 do	22⅛
50 do ... b60	115⅝	200 do	22¾
100 do	115¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	71½
25 do ... s30	115¾	50 do ... b30	71⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	94	50 do	71⅝
1777 do	93¾	50 do	71½
100 do ... b30	93⅞	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
45 do	93¾	300 do	46⅝
50 do ... s5	93⅝	250 do ... b30	46⅝
50 do ... b30	93⅞	4000 do	46¾
300 Erie Railway ... b30	37¾	100 do ... s30	46
50 do ... b30	37⅞	950 Chic. & R. I. R.	66¾
50 do ... b30	37⅞	250 do ... b10	66¾
100 do ... b10	37⅞	450 do ... b5	66⅞
750 do	37⅝	65 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	32
100 do ... b30	37⅞	85 do	32½
200 Tol. & Wab. Pref. b30	46	100 do ... b10	32½
24 do	46	14 Del., L. & W. R.	106

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	105¾	100 Erie Railway Pref.	66
5,000 do	105½	100 do	65¾
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58½	100 Harlem Railroad	17⅛
5,000 Virginia S. 6s	56½	400 do	17
7,000 Missouri S. 6s	51½	600 Harlem R. Pref.	42
20,000 do	51½	100 do ... s30	42
5,000 do ... b30	51⅝	50 do	42¼
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	88	100 Hudson River R.	47⅞
1,000 Harlem 1st m. b.	104	250 Mich. Cen. R. ex-div.	83
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	115⅛	300 do	83¼
20,000 American Gold	106	250 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	27¼
25,000 do ... s5	106	300 do	27⅛
25,000 do	106⅛	200 do	27⅜
25 Am. Ex. Bank	97½	450 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62½
20 Bank of Commerce	102	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
150 N. Y. Central R.	93¾	200 do	62½
50 do ... b10	93⅞	10 Gal. & Chic. R.	71½
100 do	93⅞	100 do	71⅝
300 do	94	1,500 Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
50 do ... b10	94	500 do	46⅝
50 do ... b30	94⅛	500 Chic. & R'k I. R.	67
200 Erie Railway	37⅞	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	33
		100 do	33¼

WEDNESDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Market for Stocks and Gold and Exchange, were much unsettled this forenoon, and for a brief time it was almost impossible to shape quotations. The turn, as compared with Tuesday afternoon, was to lower rates for Gold and Bills on London, and cheaper prices for Stocks of nearly all descriptions by ½@1 ℘ cent. as compared with the last sales of yesterday afternoon. At the same time there was no decided pressure to supply the market at this decline, and only a moderate business was accomplished at the First Board. Soon after the adjournment the temper of the market slightly improved, but without bringing forward buyers to any considerable amount, on the Street. Gold went up to 106 and New-York Central to 93⅞ ℘ cent. At the Second Board the improvement became general, and very decided; New-York Central sold at 94 ℘ cent. and the Western Shares recovered ½@1 ℘ cent. from the lowest sales at the morning Board. The price of Gold was also firmer, both at the Board and on the Street, and Exchange on London was again quoted firm, at 117½@117¾ ℘ cent. The War news of the day, although somewhat questionable for good, in the morning papers, had less influence on the afternoon dealings, and the market generally, at the breaking up of the Second Board, was firm.

Later in the afternoon the market was upward in prices, and under considerable excitement between buyers and sellers. New-York Central was done as high as 94⅛@94¼ ℘ cent., after having sold as low as 93½@⅝ in the forenoon. Other Stocks left off about as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	94½	94¼	Illinois Central	62½	62⅜
Erie	37⅞	38	Galena	72	72
Erie Preferred	65⅞	65⅞	Pacific	116¼	115⅞
Rock Island	66½	67⅛	Harlem Pref'd	43	42½
Toledo	46½	47¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106
Mich. Central	86½	87½	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105¾	105¼
Mich. Southern	27½	27⅞	Tennessees	59⅝	58½
Mich. Guarant'd	63	63	Gold	106	106⅛

In reference to the influence of the new Treasury bill before Congress upon our Stock and Gold markets, we remark a different feeling to-day from Monday and Tuesday. The impression is more general that the bill will pass the House of Representatives by a very decided majority, under the explanations and argument of Mr. SPAULDING, of the Committee of Ways and Means. And as the Senate seldom traverses the Money bills of the lower House, the probability is, that what the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for, and the direct Representatives of the People granted, will be concurred in by an Administration Senate. On this question we quote as follows from the *Evening Post*:

"The statement and argument of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives yesterday, will probably strengthen the chances of the early success in the House of the new Treasury bill, as, while urging the measure as a financial precaution against the possible embarrassment of the Treasury in the next six months, he vouches for the discretion of the Secretary in employing the additional authority for United States notes only as he may actually need this circulation in the absence of a sufficient demand for his 6 per cent. Stocks and Certificates at par. The plea of necessity, whether well grounded or otherwise, will, we apprehend, override the intrinsic unsoundness of this extension of the system of Treasury circulation and deposits, while any slight appearance of an upward turn in our Money market likely to retard the sale of 6 per cents. at the Sub-Treasury, would, undoubtedly, be used at Washington as an additional reason for placing the Secretary at his ease before this session of Congress breaks up. Some of our morning cotemporaries already quote more activity at 5 ℘ cent., but thus far we notice no diminution of the freedom of supply."

The United States Notes, Custom-house issue, have declined to 102¾@103 ℘ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	Hanover	84
Union	102	Metropolitan	105
America	110½	People's	90
City	115	Grocer's	80
North River	85	East River	95
Greenwich	130	Market	96
Seventh Ward	128	Shoe & Leather	101½
State of New-York	93	Corn Exchange	88
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	90
Commerce Scrip St'k	90	Commonwealth	95
Mech. Banking As.	90	Atlantic	66
Ocean	85	New-York County	90
American Exchange	97½	Importers' & Tradrs.	103½
Pacific	120	Park	112½
Chatham	82½	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90
Bank of N. America	102		

The Railway Mortgages show very little change from yesterday's market. The following are the bids made to-day:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	87
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub'n	95	Nor. Ind. firsts	102½
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	101½	Nor. Ind. Gos. Line '68	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107½	M. S. & N. In. s. f.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	97½
Erie thirds, '83	96	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 ℘ c.	106
Erie fourths, '80	92	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie fifths, '88	86	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	70
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	51
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	102½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wabash seconds	67½
Hudson con. '67	87	Mil. & P. DuChien 1sts	90
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	105	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	97
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	107	N. J. Cen. seconds	103½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	88

The Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company are payable on *1st August*, in place of 1st July, as heretofore announced. The extra Scrip dividend of 5 ℘ cent. raises the Capital Stock of the Company to $5,000,000. It has heretofore stood $4,750,000.

The high credit of the State of New-York was fairly illustrated at Albany, to-day, in the award of the new 6 ℘ cent. Loan of 1878, $800,000, *at an average of 111 per cent. in Gold*. The bidding was very large, and, considering the enhanced premium on Gold this week, the appreciation of this security should be esteemed the very highest mark of public confidence in the credit of the great State of New-York manifested for many years past. The principal awards were to

Read, Drexel & Co.	$300,000 at 111.23
Trevor, Colgate & Hoffman	300,000 at 110.17

There was less inquiry for Money, to-day, than on Monday or Tuesday; but 5 ℘ cent. is the prevailing rate on demand loans.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. on the capital stock, payable after the 1st of July.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℘ cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of July.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $1,102,887 28, including for customs, $78,000; payments, $1,145,219 63; balance, $17,343,895 33.

The following are the quotations for American Stocks, brought by the steamer *China*, to June 7:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ℘ cent.	80 @ 82	
United States 6 ℘ cent., red. 1874	77 @ 79	78
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	49 @ 51	48 50
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 ℘ c.	68 @ 70	68¼ ½
Erie shares $100 (All paid)	21 @ 22	21½ 2
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Preference	33 @ 35	
Do. Assessment Scrip	2 @ 2½	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	81½ @ 83½	81½
Do. 4th M. 7 ℘ cent.	73 @ 74	
Do. 5th M. 7 ℘ cent.	69 @ 71	70
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875	70 @ 75	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1875	79 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares, $60 paid	47 @ 46 dis.	46 dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	52 @ 53	53
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℘ c.	85 @ 87	
Do. S. F. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M., '82	84 @ 86	
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	77 @ 80	78½
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
N. Y. Central 6 ℘ cent. s. f., '83	83 @ 85	84 3½
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	83 @ 84 x. c.	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. S. F., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. c. b., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	73 @ 75	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., '72	99 @ 101	
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ℘ c. con.	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℘ cent.	85 @ 87	
Do. $50 shares ... x. d.	38 @ 40	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	20 @ 21	

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND UNITED States Demand Notes of the first issue, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 11,500 bbls. Flour, 301 bbls. and 1,240 bags Corn Meal, 160 bush. Wheat, 180 bushels Rye, 2,040 bushels Oats, 1,870 pkgs. Provisions, 2,551 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 70 bbls., at $6 75@$6 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse, this morning, 365 bbls., including 319 bbls. Pots and 46 bbls. Pearls.

COCOA—Sales, 150 bags Guayaquil, on private terms.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 361 bags Rio, at 21c., less 2½ ℘ cent. for cash; and 50 bags Costa Rica, at 22c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request, and somewhat firmer. Sales, 1,200 bales, at 31½c.@31¾c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been quiet, but stiffly held at $1 55@$1 60 for No. 1, Canton, 40 packs ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45@$4 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 25
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 60	@ 6 75

Southern Flour has not varied; sales 1,600 bbls., at $4 85@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at firmer rates; sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day. The supply of lots, afloat, is very light, and buyers are reluctant to buy Wheat in store. The tendency of prices is upward. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 53,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 04; white Western, at $1 26; Amber Western, $1 17@$1 18; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 13½@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 07; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 99c.@$1 06; Chicago Spring at 93c.@$1 03 ℘ bush. Corn is improving; sales 58,000 bushels, at 52½c.@54c., chiefly at 53½c., for old Mixed Western; 48c.@50c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 56c. for Yellow Western, 58c. for White Western, and 55c.@56c. for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand at 64c.@75c. ℘ bushel; sales, 4,600 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in lively request, at advanced prices, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42c.@44½c.; and State at 44½c.@45c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at 60c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are attracting more attention, at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand and held quite firmly. Stock of all kinds, 236,008, against 407,000 same time last year.

IRON—Has been less sought after, but quoted steady.

LEAD—Is salable and firm, including Foreign Pig at $6 62½@$6 75, and Galena at $6 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in more request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 135 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 34c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@30c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed to-day, at $10 81@$11, chiefly at $10 87½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 87½ for Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,760 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request at 4¼c.@4¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon rules dull and heavy. Lard is in demand and is steady. Sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8⅝c. ℘ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 350 bbls. at $12 75@$14 for extra Mess and $11 25@$13 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter sells slowly at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 4c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 1,200 bags East India, at $4 50@$5 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet and prices have been depressed, though holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers.

SEEDS—The principal inquiry has been for Linseed including Calcutta at $2 17½@$2 20, and Bombay at $2 30 ℘ bushel, higher rates, however, being now claimed, in view of the light supply available.

SKINS—Are inactive, yet generally quoted very firm.

SPICES—Sales to-day 1,500 bags Pepper, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, at former rates.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, at full prices. Sales to-day 2,040 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; also, 300 boxes Havana, at 7¼c.@8c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 8⅝c.@9c. ℘ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KATZER & SONS notice thus: "A very brisk demand has characterized the market throughout the week, caused chiefly by the heavy advance in Sterling Exchange, which, notwithstanding the dullness in the English markets, has enabled shippers to pay the higher rates now demanded by holders, and has greatly reduced the stock on hand. The arrivals of Western have been moderate, and have sold readily from dock at full prices. At the close the demand is active for shipment to England and France, and although freights have somewhat advanced, the market is firm at the enhanced rates, 9c. being obtained for choice shipping lots. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 8¾c. ℘ lb."

TEAS—Have been in fair request, partly on speculation, but at easier prices.

TIN—Is in good demand, and is advancing. Banca, 31c.@31½c.; Straits, 29½c.@30c. ℘ lb., and I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 75 ℘ box.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market is rather quiet, owing, partly, to the firmness of ship owners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8¾d.@9d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 35s.@40s.; Oil, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 7s. ℘ tierce; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Four ships, 875, 899, 1,353 and 1,425 tons, from Chincha Islands to Falmouth, for orders (Rotterdam or Hamburg,) guano, at £4; a Nor. bark, 869 tons, now at Halifax, (from Miramichi, N. B.) to Liverpool, deals, £4 10s.; a ship, 875 tons, now at Boston, thence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $16; a brig, 290 tons, to Buenos Ayres, about $20; an Austrian bark, 494 tons, to Cork direct, 20,000 Wheat, 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter; a Br. brig, 382 tons, to same port, 10,000 Wheat, 11d.; a Br. bark, 387 tons, to Belfast, 14,000 Wheat, 7s. ℘ quarter, shipper's bags; a bark, 260 tons, from Philadelphia to Cape Good Hope, Flour, $1 37½; a brig, 190 tons, from Minatitlan to Liverpool, £3 ℘ ton of 40 cubic feet, New-York measurement; a brig, 204 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1 50 ℘ bbl.; a Br. brig, 2,300 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,000; one, 1,600 bbls., same voyage, $1,700; a schr., 127 tons, same, $1,050; a Br. schr., 1,500 bbls., to the Windward, 80c.; a bark, 297 tons, to Havana, $4,000; a brig, 162 tons, same port, $1,350; a Spanish ship, 739 tons, to Barcelona, a Br. bark, 600 tons, (to arrive by July 1,) to Cork and a market, 26,000 Wheat, a schr., 109 tons, to Havana; on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 14
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 21
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF O. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS,
REAL BRONZES, CANDELABRAS,
RICH FRENCH JEWELRY,
STEEL GOODS, JET GOODS,
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES,
A MAGNIFICENT DIADEM, COST $900,
AN INVOICE OF DIAMOND AND PEARL NECKLACES,
BROOCHES AND BRACELETS,
SUPERB SET OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CASE,
HANDSOME DUELLING PISTOLS,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOMS, NO. 40 BROADWAY.
The stock comprises a very fine assortment of the above goods, valued at over $20,000, and will be positively sold without any reserve, for cash, and is well worthy the attention of the trade.
Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. ROGERS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 20 and 22 Barclay-st.,
WILL INCLUDE IN THEIR SALE OF
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862,
On a credit of 4 months, for approved indorsed notes,
An assortment of Nos. 4@60 Plain Grosdes Naples and Brocha Figured POULT DE SOIE BONNET RIBBONS.
KID GLOVES.
800 dozens "MAILLARD ET MAILLARD," and "ROULLION" Beuten KID GLOVES, fully assorted color, stitched and embroidered backs.
A splendid line of Real Black Silk
BRUXELLES LACES,
all widths.
An invoice of Machine Sewing Twist, Silk Buttons, &c.
SILKS.
200 pieces extra super quality black POULT DE SOIES, Glace, Colored and Fancy Silks.
100 pieces Fancy and Black BARSENETS.
60 pieces black Silk SERGES,
extra widths.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 139 Broadway. A collection of about sixty fine oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
ENGLISH LODGE SCENE, by ... MORRENHOUT.
MARINE, by ... SCHARFF.
SHEEP AND POULTRY ... by VAN SEVERDONCK.
A KITCHEN SCENE, (very fine,) by ... KRAUS.
WINTER SCENE ... by ... SHETS.
INTERIOR ... by ... DIDDAERT.
The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold.

SHERIFF'S SALE REAL ESTATE.
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell on FRIDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock,
Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
30 LOTS ON
2D, 3D AND 1ST AVENUES, AND 98TH-ST.,
located as follows:
4 lots east side Third-avenue, commencing at the northeast corner Ninety-eighth-street.
10 lots south side Ninety-eighth-street, between Third and Second avenues.
8 lots on the west and east side Second-avenue, corner Ninety-eighth-street.
10 lots south side Ninety-eighth-street, between Second and First avenues.
4 lots west side First-avenue, commencing at southwest corner Ninety-eighth-street, with all the right, title and interest of the water front belonging to said lots.
Sale positive and to the highest bidder.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS.
For maps of property, etc., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 36 Pine-st. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bookcases, tables, extension-tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, center-tables, washstands, sofas, chairs, rockers, parlor suites, marble-top painted chamber suites, French plate pier and mantel glasses, refrigerators, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.
Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., five mahogany and rosewood pianos, two marble counter slabs, silver-case, sewing machines, silk dress patterns, dry goods, iron safe, Hansom apple carts, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings by some of our first artists, among which may be mentioned the names of Geo. H. Hall, Coleman, J. A. Oertel, William H. Brown, J. A. Hekking, T. A. Richards, Brewerton, Fitz James, Noble, Boese, Barrow, Paul Vincent, Knighton, Hunt, Gerard, and other eminent artists. The above collection is now on exhibition.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, Private Library of a very unusual collection of valuable and choice Horticultural and Botanical Books. Many of them are expensively illustrated, and some are exceedingly scarce. Also, a variety of fine English and American editions of standard works in history and general literature, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine three-seat coupé rockaway, in good condition, built to order by Lawrence, and cost $650; also, a single coupé rockaway, built to order by Lawrence, and cost $390.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, in Clermont-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, a general assortment of Mahogany, Parlor and chamber furniture; carpets, oil-cloths, China, glassware, beds, mattresses, bedding, &c. Catalogues at sale.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and fresh assortment of City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A. JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop Edwin A. Johnson will be sold at public auction at the foot of Robinson-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 12, 1862.
SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, tables, book-cases, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, hair-mattresses, cottage suites, looking-glasses, stoves, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY NOON, JUNE 18, IN ONE of the Houston-st. stages, or in getting out, at the corner of 15th-st. and 8th-av., a PORTE-MONNAIE, with steel chain attached, containing bills and silver. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 338 West 15th-st.

LOST—IN A STAGE BETWEEN BRANDRETH Hotel and Maiden-lane, a black leather carpet-bag, containing black and white check silk cravat, pants, &c., &c. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 69 Maiden-lane.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE finder of a Florentine mosaic bracelet, lost on Monday evening, 16th inst., between 8th av. and 10th av. and Green Point Ferry, foot of 10th-st. Apply at No. 19 Dey-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 3-dollar (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles. Specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, top and open buggies, hotel and depot wagons, grocers and business wagons; second-hand wagons taken in exchange; 60 horses, 100 set harness, at No. 19 Nevins-st., and No. 104 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH HEIRESS—WALKING AND CHATTING—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TRIUMPH.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDOSME—THE WHITE KNIGHT—THE WOOD DEMON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE STREE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—[illegible]—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BUNYAN GALLERY—No. 765 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army to yesterday afternoon have been received. There has been no movement of importance. Col. AVERILL'S scout to the Mattapony, mentioned yesterday, had been unsuccessful in finding rebel guerrillas, but a bridge was destroyed, and a number of wagons and carts, loaded with rebel supplies, were captured, together with several important prisoners. A successful reconnoissance had also been made to Charles City Court-house, where some of the teams captured by the rebels in their recent raid on the right wing was recaptured.

By the arrival of the steamer Ocean Queen at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst. Among the passengers on board the Ocean Queen was PIERRE SOULE, who has been sent North by Gen. BUTLER to spend at least a portion of the Summer season at one of the Government watering places. We received by this arrival our correspondence from New-Orleans, together with full files of the New-Orleans papers, from which it will be seen that the condition of affairs in the Crescent City is rapidly improving under Union rule. Among our extracts will be found an account of the execution of WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, the man who pulled down the American flag on the day of the arrival of our fleet before New-Orleans, after it had been run up on one of the Government buildings by some of Commodore FARRAGUT'S men. The execution was witnessed by a large concourse of people, who, at its conclusion, retired quietly to their homes.

We learn from Norfolk that the Nansemond River has been opened by the engineers from that city to Suffolk, and that hereafter supplies can be furnished much more readily to our troops at the latter place. The river was obstructed by piles for nearly the whole distance. Our light draft gunboats can also now run to Suffolk and coöperate with the land forces should the occasion arise.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HUBBARD, of the First Virginia Regiment, which was engaged in the battle at Port Republic, has arrived at Wheeling. He states that at that place Col. CARROL'S Brigade, to which he was attached, fell into a trap. The National forces took possession of the bridge, and were drawn forward by a gun in the distance, which seemed to be perfectly harmless. When Col. CARROLL'S little band had prepared itself for defence, it was opened upon by a masked battery, which being entirely concealed by tents had not been observed. The shell from this battery fell thick and fast, and soon the Fourth Brigade was driven back a distance of about three miles. Here they rested until Monday, when the enemy came up and opened fire. Another fight of something like two hours' duration took place, the Fourth Brigade being in the meantime reinforced by the Third, Gen. TYLER, who at once took command of the troops engaged. Owing to the greatly superior numbers of the enemy and the worn-out condition of our troops, Gen TYLER was compelled to fall back, the enemy following a distance of six miles and shelling him all the way. The enemy then gave up the pursuit, and the two brigades reached the main body of SHIELDS' Division at Miller's Bridge without further annoyance. In the two brigades there were not more than twenty-five hundred men. The force of the enemy was overwhelmingly superior in everthing but pluck.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 16, says: "We learn that Col. DUMONT and Col. HAGGARD have returned to Nashville from Chattanooga. The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboat as well as the wagons failing to arrive in time. Our forces that captured and occupied Chattanooga, are now at Shelbyville. This is the statement that has been made to us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap may have been advancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even if their supplies had been abundant."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the better government of the navy was reported back from the Naval Committee. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was laid over, that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is right for the Government to call loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence. A joint resolution, adjourning Congress on the 30th inst., was laid over. A bill relative to further enlistments in the army was introduced by Mr. HALE, and referred to the Military Committee. A bill to prevent Members of Congress and other Government officers from taking considerations for procuring contracts, was referred. The resolution introduced on Tuesday, to prevent a further issue of legal tender Treasury notes, was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill remodeling the Courts of the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate resolution for the encouragement of enlistments was passed. The bill to free from servitude the slaves of certain rebels was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill authorizing the issue of additional Treasury Notes was taken up as the special order. It was however postponed, to make way for the Confiscation bill, which was finally passed—82 to 54. A summary of the provisions of the bill will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Treasury Note bill was then considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State loan of $800,000 was awarded yesterday. The bids aggregated $4,800,000. The stock is 6 per cent., and the premiums averaged 10½.

The steamship *China*, whose arrival off Cape Race has already been noticed, reached this port yesterday afternoon. We find in our English files some matters of interest which we reproduce in our columns.

We receive by the *Columbia*, advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., by the arrival at Havana of the British steamer *Barracouta*. Gen. DOUAY had left Vera Cruz with 800 men and a convoy of provisions for the French encampments. There is no news from the interior.

The advices from Havana, which are to the 14th inst., are not important. There is still considerable sickness in the harbor. Being mentioned. Only one Confederate arrival is reported—the steamer Gen. *Rusk*, 620 tons, from Galveston, with 500 bales of cotton.

We have news from Venezuela to the 22d ult. The rebels made an attack on the town of Petare at daybreak on the 21st and succeeded in taking a small portion of the town, but the garrison defended themselves till troops, sent to their aid from Caracas, arrived, and put the insurgents to flight. They had committed horrible atrocities.

A highly respectable and largely attended meeting of Welch men and women was held at Clinton Hall, last evening, for the purpose of repudiating aspersions upon the character of the Welch nation, put forth in a circular proposing to establish a "Welch American Society." Mr. G. W. GRIFFITH presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. LITTLER, and BURCHARD and others. The meeting decisively repudiated the idea of the necessity of such an organization.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, but the proceedings were unimportant.

A train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having on board Col. MULLIGAN'S Irish Brigade, about 1,500 strong, which was *en route* for the East, was thrown from the track near Wheeling on Monday last. The engineer, Mr. SIMMONS, was the only person hurt.

The Stock market had another fall of ½@1 ⅌ cent. yesterday morning, but before the close of dealings in the afternoon the decline was more than recovered, and the market closed firm. Gold fell off to 105⅜, and rallied to 106¼ ⅌ cent. Exchange, 117¼@117½ ⅌ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand, yesterday, at rather firmer prices. Wheat and corn, afloat, were scarce and in request at advancing rates. Oats were active and buoyant. Provisions were more freely dealt in. Cotton was a shade higher and pretty briskly sought after. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Lead, Tin, Hay, Hops, Pepper, Rice, and Leather. The freight market was quiet, with 504 vessels of all classes in port. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Polygamy and a New Rebellion.

A bill prohibiting Polygamy in the Territories of the United States has passed both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities. In the Senate only two votes—those of the Senators from California—were cast against it. Mr. McDOUGALL, on behalf of himself and colleague, explained that their objections to the measure rested solely on the ground of its impolicy at the present time. That the purpose of the bill is entirely right, and commends itself to every true friend of morality and civilization, will scarcely be questioned anywhere outside the circles of Mormondom. This subject has been fully discussed in our columns heretofore, and the necessity of some legislation to remove the foul blot of Polygamy repeatedly urged. A National Republican Convention has also declared war against the institution, as one of the "twin relics of barbarism." The duty of the Government to exert its power for the extermination of this great social evil is almost universally recognized, and we may consider that question to have passed beyond the field of discussion.

Nevertheless, there are grave reasons for doubting the *policy* of the measure at this precise period of time; and the California Senators will probably be sustained in their negative votes by the people of the Pacific coast, who realize, more clearly than does the country at large, the importance of keeping open and unembarrassed the lines of overland communication,—the great avenue of emigration towards the West coast, and the *only* road to our Pacific possessions which lies entirely under the flag of the United States. One of two things will happen as a consequence of the passage of the bill prohibiting Polygamy,—either the law will remain a dead letter on the statute book, or the attempt to execute it will be made the pretext for another Mormon rebellion and another civil war. The latter, we freely admit, under ordinary circumstances would be a less evil than the former. Better have no law upon the statute book, or accept the consequences of its enforcement, than let it lie unexecuted, to teach contempt for all law, and demoralize the people by practical admission that it cannot be executed. Experience of the past should warn us especially against presenting such an exhibition to the deluded fanatics over whom BRIGHAM YOUNG exercises a control no less absolute than that of the strongest military despotism on earth. The forbearance of the Government, years ago, when its judicial ministers were driven out of Utah, because of their attempts to execute the laws of the United States, has ever since been construed in that region as an admission, by the National authorities, of their inability to reduce the Mormon autocracy to National subjection. It has emboldened the masses of the people in Utah to future resistance; and if now the Anti-Polygamy law fails of execution, at whatever cost, their leaders will find therein another powerful argument to prove their own invincibility and their contemptuous independence of National rule.

If, on the other hand, the law is not to remain a dead letter, is the present the time for meeting and crushing a new rebellion in Utah? Is it wise, at this juncture, to add another to the complications in which the country is involved? Is it prudent to break up or endanger our overland communications, while we are engaged in a grand struggle of much larger importance—a struggle among the possibilities of which is a foreign war interrupting or endangering our communications with the Pacific Coast by sea? We think not. At all events, if the sacred duty of suppressing Polygamy is so immediately upon us as to justify all these risks, it is the clear duty of Congress to anticipate the consequences, and at once provide the means necessary for the enforcement of the new law. Had Senators LATHAM and McDOUGALL moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, appropriating the money and the men essential for the purpose, the argument, it strikes us, would have been conclusive as to the present impolicy of the new law. It is useless to blink the fact that the law will be resisted, in arms, if need be. It never will be executed, except by aid of physical force. Nobody who knows anything of Mormon character will doubt that, and the longer Congress delays to manifest specifically its readiness to accept a contest of arms for the supremacy of morality, and the law since it has passed, the more serious will be the resistance, because the more thoroughly imbued will the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG become with the conviction that they are invincible in their mountain fastnesses, guarded on one side by the Rocky Mountains, and by hundreds of miles of wilderness east and west.

We incline to believe that the law will remain a dead letter for a long time to come. Certainly it will do so unless the Mormons take the initiative and make the attempt to enforce it. That, probably, BRIGHAM YOUNG is cunning enough to avoid. Congress, we assume, will make no special appropriation of means to execute the law against Polygamy. The President, like a wise physician, will be disposed to await an entire abatement of the more serious symptoms affecting the body politic and threatening the National life, before paying much attention to a superficial eruption, or to an ulcer which, however disagreeable, does not threaten to destroy the patient. He will not consider himself justified in diverting any considerable portion of the army for service in Utah, unless the Mormons are insane enough to begin the struggle by harassing overland emigration, exciting the Indians to mischief, oppressing or driving out the few Gentiles residing among them, interrupting the mails and telegraphs, or in some other way compelling active military operations for the protection of American citizens and interests.

We do not expect them to do this, because, in the first place, BRIGHAM YOUNG is shrewd enough to see that, despite all the present *embarrassments of the Government, if needs be*, it can and will pour over the plains a force sufficient to crush out the petty rebellion and utterly destroy his personal prestige and power. He will be disposed to put off the evil day, hoping meantime that something may turn up in his favor, and reflecting—in the second place—that he can avail himself of legal forms to render the new law an ineffective mockery. It is a well-known fact that Mormon juries will find no verdicts "according to the facts," if the *law* and the facts together throw the slightest obstacle in the way of their Theocracy. Their Grand Juries will fail to indict BRIGHAM YOUNG, for instance, if he shall add a new wife to his polygamous household for each day in the year; and, if indictments should be found, no petit jury will ever convict under them. For such conduct we have abundant precedents in Mormon jurisprudence, and many of milder type in Eastern communities, where men refuse to convict of murder, because of "conscientious scruples" against capital punishment. BRIGHAM YOUNG will school his people into reliance upon this means of defence against the new law. He will beware how he brings himself again within the pale of "treason" by lifting his armed hand against the Government; and, therefore, we look for no present result, good or evil, from the act prohibiting Polygamy, except those unfortunate and demoralizing influences which always follow in the trail of unexecuted law—legislation which hurls terrible thunders at the heads of delinquents, but carries no bolts punishing its infraction.

Rebel Volunteering.

It would be an interesting inquiry to one whose bump of comparison was large, and who had a taste for statistics, and was not appalled by immense quantities, to consider which was the biggest lie that the rebels have told. The mind wanders off into a labyrinth at the mention of the question. Was it one of the lies they have told about us or about themselves? Was it a lie military or a lie civil, a lie financial or a lie clerical? Was it one of the "solid and profound" lies, or was it some light and airy statement just tripping off the tongue or the pen employed on weightier themes? From whose mouth did it emanate? From JEFF. DAVIS, or FLOYD, or BEAUREGARD? Are we to look for it in State papers or military bulletins, or editorial rhapsodies? All these are questions which naturally arise, but we must turn over their consideration to some future essayist for the columns, perhaps, of the *Atlantic Monthly*. We can promise that if his article prove a dull one, it will probably be because the writer will be overpowered with the *embarras des richesses*. He will have so many flowers of mendacity among which to cull his nosegay, that he will hardly know which to gather first.

Even we, as we go along, are troubled somewhat by this embarrassment. We see a great many which, in ordinary times, would have been well worthy notice, but which now-a-days we are compelled to pass over in silence, because time and space fail us to hold them up to the public eye as their merits deserve. We cannot, however, pass all of them by; and certainly, for size and enormity, one statement put forth recently by the Richmond *Dispatch* stands, as one of the Southern papers said, with a not unnatural confusion of Scripture characters, "like Saul of Tarsus, head and shoulders above his fellows." The *Dispatch* was glorifying the rebel army—"NAPOLEON never led a braver and better set of men" than these who have skedaddled wherever they were not three or four to one, and whose victories have been won mainly by their legs.

> "For those who run from th' enemy
> Engage them equally to fly,
> And when the fight becomes a chase,
> Those win the day, that win the race."

And running a parallel between these fleet-footed soldiers and the soldiers of the Union, the *Dispatch* declares that,

> "Unlike the troops of the North, they *have not been forced into the army* to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary, they have *entered the army voluntarily*, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home, for the purpose of serving their country."

When the father of lies and liars shall come round to gather up his children, if the author of that statement does not have one of the highest places of dishonor in his kingdom, then merit will be no more cause for promotion there than it is here on earth. It must have taken a degree of coolness to have penned and printed that statement, which ought, in the absence of ice in the rebel dominions, to be worth a fortune to its possessor. They have entered the army voluntarily, have they? What meant, then, all those strenuous and oft-repeated calls of the Richmond Press to volunteer and avoid the disgrace of being drafted? What meant the passage of the Conscription act, which swept every male that was able to carry a musket into the ranks? What meant the breach of faith to those who enlisted for a year, but from "necessity, the tyrant's plea," were not allowed to go home when their year was out?

The Charleston *Courier* gave us, a short time since, an account of how these "volunteers" are secured, in a discussion of a scene at Savannah, where a draft was had for 600 men to complete a regiment for troops. Fifteen hundred business men and mechanics were drawn up on the parade ground, and all inducements were offered them to volunteer. They were told of "good clothes, good living and $50 bounty." The officer "appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their pelf." But the fifteen hundred unanimously "didn't see it." All who had excuses to offer were then called upon to advance, and forward rushed the whole fifteen hundred in a body. And so ten hours were consumed on one day, and, on the next, the proceedings were renewed; and, says the *Courier*, "strange to say, every man who found the liability imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name to the roll."

We all have heard of the Hibernian gentleman who "enticed a man out of his house with a crowbar." Such enticement and the rebel volunteering will go in the same category.

Lord Brougham on the American Question.

The time has passed by when we Americans are very much exercised one way or another by what English critics have to say as to our affairs; and only some decided novelty in the form in which the criticism comes, can, at this day, attract attention. The stereotyped abuse and misrepresentation of the *haut ton* journals and Tory orators we have grown pretty well accustomed to; but when Lord BROUGHAM opens his mouth to speak on the American war, we prepare to hear him with the respect which years and the wisdom brought by years claim, and with an interest arising from the fact that hitherto Lord BROUGHAM'S voice has not been much heard as to the American question. The distinguished octogenarian has, however, taken the opportunity in his inaugural address at the opening of the Social Science Congress to express himself at some length on the question, and so much of his discourse as bears on the United States will be found reproduced in another column.

Lord BROUGHAM'S philosophizing on our affairs will not, we think, strike the reader as either very new or very true; and one or two of his false inferences are perhaps worthy of passing notice. He thinks the civil war in America another proof of the "tendency of Democratic rule to promote war; while Aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been fond of peace." We do not know whether it is a "tendency" or not, and do not care to entangle ourselves among historical precedents, always deceptive; but it does not look very well for his generalization, that while the United States, the chief "Democratic" country of modern times, have, during their existence of over three-quarters of century, had but two wars on their hands, not a decade of the same period of the history of England, (which we suppose comes under Lord BROUGHAM'S category of an "aristocratic" Government,) can be mentioned that has not seen its war foreign or domestic. He is equally wrong as to the *spirit* in which the contest is carried on, when he characterizes it as "a war waged by the whole people, *frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slacked by each other's slaughter*." It is a truth which history will record, and which we trust Lord BROUGHAM may be spared long enough to learn, that never was there a war marked by so *little* hatred, vengeance or desire of slaughter on the part of a people so deeply wronged; and which is marked, further, by this peculiarity, that whatever of these feelings may have been felt at the outset of the war, by those who uphold the Republic, has diminished rather than increased, by its progress. We leave "hatred, vengeance and the desire of slaughter," to the rebels; they have no part in the calm, but determined resolve with which the loyal States pursue the work of putting down the Pro-Slavery rebellion. Finally, he fears that the "miserable war will leave such a recollection of its dismal horrors, as may hereafter prevent improvement where further separation might be expedient." We take a different view of it. We intend that it shall leave such a recollection as will make "further separation" not only *not* "expedient," but impossible.

One would suppose that the "Social Science Congress" might well find in the astounding series of political and social events that have crowded our American history for the past fifteen months, something very much in its line of study, and which would repay attentive consideration. We find no promise of this in the discourse of its distinguished President. Our war is to him only a "miserable war," "a sad event," "an unhappy affair." The one pleasing aspect of it is, that the "Northern Government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutual right of search—in other words, to abolish all the remains of the Slave-trade." What comes in the form of a parchment treaty he can understand, but the grand tendencies of this great revolution—all bearing on to freedom and progress—he cannot take in. The old man, the political Ulysses, has

> "Seen enough of action,
> And of motion he."

our robust history now only irritates his sensibilities—it does not awaken intelligent appreciation.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S SOUTHERN PROPERTY.—It will be remembered that the property of the gallant Major ANDERSON in the South, and a large number of his slaves, were confiscated by the rebels, as a punishment for his loyalty in defending Fort Sumter. There is hope now that he will speedily be able to collect some of the dues of which he was then defrauded. Gen. BUTLER has seized and confiscated the property of one active and bitter rebel, who owed him twenty-five thousand dollars; and it is to be hoped that Major ANDERSON'S rights in the case will be promptly looked after. His severe sufferings in Fort Sumter have rendered him incapable of active service in the field, but, considering the faithfulness and the unflinching courage with which he stood up for the Government when nearly all other men seemed faithless and imbecile, it is but just that the Government should see to it that, beside the public honors he has received, all his personal losses, on account of his loyalty, should be reimbursed. Though the last year has brought forth a long roll of great names and distinguished men, Major ANDERSON still stands out, and always will stand out, as one of the finest and bravest characters that has illustrated the war. The Republic is not so ungrateful as to retain for its own use property which rightfully belongs to him. Let Gen. BUTLER, in whose hands part of this property now is, see that this case be attended to.

THE SCENE CHANGED.—The events narrated by the Press of New-Orleans, as occurring in that city at the present time, form an extraordinary contrast with those narrated by the same Press in January, 1861, as occurring there then—the month in which Louisiana seceded from the Union. The citizens then seemed fairly mad with the demoniac spirit of secession. The Stars and Stripes were trampled under foot, and the yellow Pelican flag, or the three-barred rebel bunting, were everywhere, amid the acclamations of the mob, raised in their place. Now, everything seems changed. It is the old flag that receives the plaudits of the citizens of the *Crescent City*. It is the "Union" that is once more the talisman of the people. On the 7th of this month the "Union Association of New-Orleans," of which a native-born citizen of that city is President, raised the ensign of the republic over a public building; and at the ceremony, it is said, more than fifteen thousand people were present, and "the shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannon, and the bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed the general joy. Thirty-four citizens hoisted the flag, and thirty-four guns saluted it as it rose to the skies, while the vast crowd cheered, and appeared mad with excitement." There are many other symptoms of the change of feeling that has taken place, which appear among the extracts from the New-Orleans Press which we give this morning. Union Societies, Union balls, Union mottoes, now take the place of secession Societies, secession balls and rebel badges. The virtue of these demonstrations is not trivial. They indicate conclusively that there is Unionism in the South. They indicate that the citizens now are not afraid of speaking out their minds; and they show how the city and the State are to be brought back into the Union, and kept there—that it must be done by the Union people of the South themselves. The Police is now organized on a Union basis; the city functionaries (all but the Mayor) are coöperating with the Union authorities, and Union military organizations are being gotten up. When these things are consolidated, and put in complete working order, there will be but a small garrison of troops required in Louisiana. None are now needed in St. Louis, which a year ago looked very rebellious. Few are needed in Baltimore. The same cheering symptoms that have appeared in New-Orleans are already cropping out in Memphis. Why should they not appear and grow to speedy maturity all over the South?

The *Tribune* of yesterday "could see no evidence that Gen. BUTLER has made a shadow of progress toward reconciling to the Union those who were ever really hostile to it." But if those demonstrations we have mentioned were not signs of the growing power of Unionism in New-Orleans, why should the opposite kind of demonstrations a year and a half ago, be taken as proof of the reality or power of secession? Even the London *Times*, we fear, will now have to take back its recent assertion that the citizens of New-Orleans are to a unit, determinedly in favor of secession.

THE FLAG AVENGED.—It was to New-Orleans that Secretary (now General) DIX, in January, 1861, sent that famous telegraphic message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The flag, however, was hauled down in that city, and all over the South, and no man suffered the penalty. It was raised there again, at the close of April of this year; and for then hauling it down, a man on the 7th instant suffered a more infamous death than being shot: he was hanged by the neck until he was dead, in presence of a vast crowd of citizens of New-Orleans. As the *Delta* says, it is the first instance in this country of a man being tried, found guilty and executed for laying violent hands upon our national flag. In this severe administration of justice, Gen. BUTLER has done right. His whole course of action in New-Orleans indicates that he is determined to show the Southern traitors of all classes that the day of trifling with treason is past, and that, at all hazards, the national honor, dignity and authority shall be sustained. His measures of severity against traitors heretofore have produced only good fruit; and this will be a warning to rebels everywhere that there is one symbol too sacred to be insulted with impunity, and that though justice may not seize them at once, it will yet certainly overtake them. It was a lesson that will do good to the assembled multitude who witnessed it. And, as the journal we have already mentioned says: "Forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old flag floats over the Union, as float it will long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down, count well the cost by remembering the fate of MUMFORD."

THE AREA OF SLAVERY.—Now let the question of "Slavery in the Territories," which has so excited this nation for the last eight years, rest forever. On Tuesday (as our Congressional report yesterday showed) final action was taken by the House on the bill providing that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall henceforth exist in any Territory; and as the bill had previously passed the Senate, and has probably by this time received the signature of the President, it is now a law of the land—a law that will never be revoked. It is a measure of infinite bearings, of consequences that will reach to the end of the world. Whatever may be the fate of the nation or of the institutions of the South, there will be no more "extension of the area of Slavery." Thus one of the original and most beneficent articles on which the Republican Party was founded, has passed into a great practical national fact.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER?—A petition has been sent to the municipal authorities of New-Orleans, praying for payment of forty-hogsheads of sugar destroyed by the rebels at the time of the capture of the city. After this fashion, probably, will be the finale of all the cotton-burning, tobacco-burning and sugar and molasses destruction, of which such a parade is now being made by the rebels. The owners of the staples will say, and in most cases truly, that they were destroyed against their will by the rebel military authorities, which authorities were recognized and upheld, and their edicts enforced by the States. If, under the jurisdiction of the State, they submitted to the destruction of their crops as a military necessity in time of war, they will claim that the State is bound to reimburse them for losses suffered in its behoof. To this complexion will the blazing patriotism of the rebel planters come at last.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—We have some additional intelligence from Mexico, containing several items of interest. It appears that ZULOAGA, COBAS, Padre MIRANDA, and several of their friends, who pretend to represent the Mexican nation, have *arrived in Cuba, en route*, it is supposed, for Europe. Our correspondent states that ZULOAGA, COBAS, and their adherents, have seceded from ALMONTE. There is a split in the Reactionary Councils that is very significant. It is also stated that LORENCEZ, SALIGNY and ALMONTE have each sent a special agent to the Emperor NAPOLEON, to represent their own particular case. Surely the Mexican *imbroglio* is becoming more and more intricate, and were it not for the misery and ruin it entails, the affair would assume a most ludicrous aspect, especially when we imagine the scene that will occur when the three enthusiastic agents of the several parties meet the French Emperor in Paris.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill in the House.

SECESH CHURCHES CLOSED IN ALEXANDRIA.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

NO WAR NEWS.

No dispatches from Corinth have been received at the War Department to-day.

All is quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah as far as heard from, and also in the army of the Potomac.

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. ELIOT'S bill for the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, with the amendments proposed by Mr. PORTER, was adopted in the House to-day by a decided vote. There was a strong effort on the part of the Border State men to defeat the measure, but Mr. ELIOT met them at every point, and fought it through with marked dexterity.

NANSEMOND RIVER OPENED.

Capt. H. HYRNE, of the Topographical Engineers and Capt. J. C. LEE, have succeeded in opening a communication with Suffolk, by way of Nansemond River. This river was obstructed almost its entire length by rows of piles, which had to be removed. Our troops at Suffolk can now be supplied with stores in a very short time, and light draft gunboats can coöperate in any military movement, thereby giving our troops an opportunity of making a forward movement from Suffolk.

RUMORED DEATH OF JACKSON.

The *Star* announces the rumored death of the famous "Stonewall" JACKSON, but cannot trace the rumor to any definite source.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk and Suffolk has been completed. A line to communicate with Gen. BURNSIDE will speedily be built, thus bringing the War Department in constant communication with all parts of the army around Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Latest reports from Norfolk say that quiet reigns supreme. Yankee traders, who are fortunate enough to obtain permission to sell goods, are making a fortune. Gen. VIELE is still at the Custom-house. Rumor sends the General into active service, but there is nothing to substantiate the report.

GEN. JAMISON.

Brig.-Gen. JAMISON, who was injured in the battle before Richmond, by his horse falling upon him when shot, was taken on board a steamer at the White House and brought to this city. He is now suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever. His physicians, however, expect his recovery.

DEATH OF GEN. PALMER.

Gen. WM. R. PALMER, of the Topographical Engineers, who was brought here yesterday from the White House very low with typhoid fever, died to-day. He was a native of New-Jersey, and much respected as an officer.

AN AID TO RECRUITING.

The House to-day passed the joint resolution giving two dollars and a month's pay in advance to every man hereafter recruited into the regular or volunteer service. This will greatly stimulate recruiting, and the latter provision meets a necessity seriously felt from the beginning of the war.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

Superintendent KENNEDY, of the New-York Metropolitan Police, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House this morning to testify in the BEN. WOOD case. It is understood that the Committee intends to make a very thorough investigation.

A SECESH CHURCH SHUT UP.

On Saturday, Col. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. BITTING, Pastor of the Baptist Church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States and the success of the Federal arms, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. BITTING informed Col. GREGORY that he could not comply with his request, whereupon Col. GREGORY immediately took military possession of the church and closed its doors. Several other churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

THE NAME OF A FORT CHANGED.

The fort over Eastern Branch, in the vicinity of the hamlet "Good Hope," hitherto known as "Fort Good Hope," has been named "Fort Wagner," in honor of Lieut. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, who died of wounds received near Yorktown, on the 13th of April last.

THE LOUISIANA TIGER.

Capt. MAHANAH, of the Louisiana Tigers, who has been lionizing at WILLARD'S for several days, has been sent to the Old Capitol prison, by order of Secretary STANTON. A gentleman, formerly of New-Orleans, and well acquainted with the Captain, states that he does not wish to be exchanged, and is loyal to the "Stars and Stripes."

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. WRIGHT.

Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, representative from Pennsylvania, knocked down on the avenue, yesterday, by the pole of a carriage, and seriously bruised, is more comfortable to-day, and likely to soon be able to resume his duties.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to Washington this evening. A son of Secretary SEWARD had his pocket picked of $500 at the railroad dépôt in this city this morning.

THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance, this evening, at the meeting of the New-York Soldiers' Relief Society. Hon. R. B. FENTON occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by Senator HARRIS, Hon. WM. WALL and others. The Society was organized last Win-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHAS. HEARD & CO. NO. 301 GRAND-ST., COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9.

$60,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods, Reduced 50 per cent.
$40,000 worth of Domestic Goods, Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Fine Irish Linens, Reduced 30 per cent.
$50,000 worth of Rich Mantillas, Reduced 50 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducement to purchasers.
20,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS, For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
[illegible] yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
[illegible] yards Barege Hernani, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Brocha Grenadine, at 18¾ cents per yard.
2,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre), From 50 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles), From 50 cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth), From [illegible]
2,000 Garments, from $5 to $10—of the latest styles.
20,000 pairs of Cotton Hosiery, from 10 cents to 25 cents.
500 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
300 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
100 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 15 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Consisting: [illegible] yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
[illegible] yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
[illegible] yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
[illegible] yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
[illegible] yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,000 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory.
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
All our [illegible] RIBBONS, now Clearing at [illegible]
We are now offering 100 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!
All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, STRAWS, Clearing at [illegible]
Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c. &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS, [illegible]
All our SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS. COLLARS AND CUFFS. CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, will be offered at [illegible]
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, [illegible]
1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $3, will be offered at 25c. and $1.
THREAD VEILS, usual price, [illegible]
THREAD-BORDERED VEILS. [illegible]
We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS. [illegible]
GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK AND WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS, Old price—$2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair. [illegible]
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS. Old price—12c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard, will be offered at [illegible]
WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., now selling at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 3s.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 3s. 6d., [illegible]
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES FINE FRENCH MITTS. Usual price, 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 00, $3 00, Now selling at [illegible]
Closing LISLE THREAD GLOVES, AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low.
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE. Usual price, 3s., 4s., 5s. Going at [illegible]
Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, open work, Lisle thread, very fine, closing at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE, Closing out VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDER-LINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at clearing out prices.
CLEARING SALE OF FANS! [illegible] doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be closed out this month.
1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas, all colors. Former prices $1 37, $1 50, $1 75, $2, Closing at [illegible]
500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
600 Silk Parasols. Former prices $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50; Closing $1 50, $2, $2 50, $2 75.
FIFTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES. Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any Glove imported, 53 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 18 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS, Best quality, 25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE Dimity of BIARITZ, For Garden and House dresses.
And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces, at $1 25 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents, To close the importation of last season. The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOLD MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—THE Subscriber, who has secured large Government claims in the above mines, and who is about to leave the City for Nova Scotia, wants a capitalist with $10,000, or two persons with $5,000, to join him in the enterprise. The mines are now in operation, and a very large profit can be made. Principals only may apply to G. E. MILLS, Esq., at office of E. W. Bustead, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO LEARN a new business, which will bring an income of $12 to $15 per week, for a small fee, will be taught on applying at No. 389 Canal-st., second floor, entrance through the skirt store. Hours from 10 to 6.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG Store, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; it offers great inducements; well-stocked, and doing cash business. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, after 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid by a young woman, or will take care of children; no objection to the country; has eight years' City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable American girl, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. [illegible]-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business; four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employers', No. 146 Madison-av., as they are going to Europe.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business; four years reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 146 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or washing or ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 170 East 31st-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A reliable woman, a Presbyterian, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 3 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 55 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress only, or would go as nurse; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 66 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; no objection to City or country; can give three years of the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 29th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a neat, tidy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; will be found to be a good servant, and has excellent private family reference in the City as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 7th-av., between 35th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or as children's maid. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 43 East 11th-st. No objection to going into the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 30 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish cook, a situation; understands all cooking in all its branches; has seven years City reference; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call for two days, at No. 412 6th-av., one door from 25th-st., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent cook a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully adequate to fill the situation satisfactorily, understanding every branch; has the best of City references; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook, who perfectly understands her business—pastry, bread, biscuits and desserts; has no objection to the country; will assist with washing; has good reference in the City. Apply at No. 419 6th-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker and washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands making butter and pastry, and soups of all kinds; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young girl; is a good cook and baker; has no objections to assist with washing; has the best City reference; has lived four years in her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at 339 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 23 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation as good washer and ironer and cook, or will do general housework if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in the above capacity, can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 313 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages [illegible] per month. Call at or address, No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 495 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference from former employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 4th st., between Avs. D and C.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., corner Washington-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Inquire at No. 211 West 38th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork and washing, or waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A New-England woman desires a situation as housekeeper or matron in some institution; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 204 Elm-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do housework, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference if required. Call or address at No. [illegible] 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework or cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 209 15th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, &c., thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials as to capability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse; she is a steady, respectable person, and has had experience in the care of children; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Call at No. 54 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A NEAT young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and care children. No objection to the country. Has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork and plain sewing, if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days, at No. 255 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., private door next the milliner's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as experienced nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can give two years' City reference. Call at No. 146 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week, but a permanent situation preferred; would be willing to take care of children or do light chamberwork; would go in the country; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Bowery, opposite 5th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes to go to Europe with any family who requires a person to take care of an invalid in any kind of sickness, or an infant or children. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 235 43d-st., corner 8th-av., 2d floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.; for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN the above capacity, by a steady respectable Englishman, with first-class City reference. Address UNION, Post-office, Astoria, N. Y. Can be heard from for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who has returned from the war with a Major whom he has served; he is of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has no objection to City or country; has the very best of City reference. Address L. D., Box 204 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion wanted by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, in a private family; has had long experience in London, and six years in New-York; understands his business thoroughly, as his references which are in the City, will testify. Address JAMES, harness store, No. 1,230 Broadway, corner 33d-st., or JAMES, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man in some private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and would assist in a garden and take care of a cow; has the best City and country reference from his last employer. Address, for three days, J. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references given from the best of families. Address, for two days, J., Coachman, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable middle-aged man; is a good groom, and understands his business thoroughly; has seven years' reference from his last employer. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION [illegible] Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; can give good references. Apply for two days at No. 130 West 33d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a competent man. Has good City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady man as coachman; has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Address J. A. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a steady and obliging Protestant young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is well acquainted with all the different branches of gardening; is highly recommended from his employer, who can be seen in the City. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has two years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, or address T. M., No. 128 East 19th-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A smart, respectable man as farmer; understands all kinds of farmwork, mowing, cradling, plowing, &c.; has lived a length of time in his last place; will be found a steady, sober, first-class farm-hand. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in each; can be highly recommended from his employer as to sobriety, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as salesman in a first-class cloth house; can command a good State and City trade. Address J. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, with the highest recommendations, a situation as waiter or footman; he speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish, and would like to serve with a family traveling to Europe or elsewhere. Address DAVID FABBIE, No. 156 3d-av., in the fancy store.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, DE PREMIERE respectabilité et entièrement distinguée pour le Français, le dessin et la peinture, demande à donner des leçons dans une bonne famille, en échange de sa pension; et un jeune homme Français, de 14 ans, fort instruit pour son âge et parlant très bien Anglais, demande à être employé dans un office de charbon (coal-yard) de première ordre. S'addresser de suite à l'Agence Française de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND HOSTLER.—WANTED, an active and intelligent man, to work as gardener and hostler on a small place, about twelve miles from the City; wages fair, and pay prompt. Address, with references, C. H. N., Box No. 2,668 New-York Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS. One who understands her business thoroughly may apply at No. 1 38th-st., first door west of 5th-av. Call before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A DENTIST OF NO LESS THAN FIVE years' experience. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel and the wages required. Apply at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. There is a vacancy for a dental student.

BOYS.—WANTED, AT NO. 130 CHATHAM-ST., two boys of 17 years; must lodge with their parents, and give security as to honesty. Medicine-store.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $30 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is [illegible] feet wide, with various depths, built of stone in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1½ acres of ground, 145 feet on Broad-st. and [illegible] feet on High-st. The front yard and garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with brown stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from depôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE LOcation for a hotel or gentleman's residence; 10 acres choice land, with orchards, buildings, shrubbery, excellent air and water, abundance choicest varieties of fruit, 3 miles from Hoboken; a fine drive over a plank road; at a low rent. Inquire of McCAULEY, No. 53 Chatham-st., 2d floor.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, for a family, consisting of a lady and gentleman, six small children and three nurses; five or six rooms required. The place must be near the Hudson River or Sound, about one hour's sail from the City. Address Box No. 4,544 New-York Post-office.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—3½ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 15 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 152 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 25 East 24th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1¼ miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 35 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST located stores in the City of Brooklyn, No. 256 Fulton-st.; has been occupied, for the past ten years, as first-class family dry-goods store. Possession given immediately. Inquire of J. O. WHITEHOUSE, next door.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 28 EAST BALTIC-ST., Brooklyn,—three-story brick, in good order. Has gas, water, range and fine garden. Has rented at $375, and will now be let till May next for $250. Apply to S. J. STOPFORD, No. 513 Broadway.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 617 2d-av., southwest corner of 34th-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Dock; has store on first floor, with water and gas; house in good order; store now occupied as a bakery. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE two-story frame house and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts.; the Grand-st. line of cars pass within two blocks; will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story brick house and lot, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry; has store on first floor; rents for over 15 per cent. on $2,100. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms and board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PERsons desiring a quiet Summer residence with board in one of the most beautiful and healthy parts of Brooklyn, where they can obtain a choice of well-furnished rooms, convenient to cars and ferries, can obtain the same at No. 38 Second-place upon reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife and two single gentlemen can obtain board, with very pleasant rooms, in a small private family on moderate terms, at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $600 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, OVER THE parlor, at No. 43 East 23d-st., to let, with breakfast. Pantries and every possible convenience adjoining. Also a single room, in the third story.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN FAMILY, IN the lower or middle part of town, by a single man. A small room to self preferred. Breakfast desired early. Address H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 43 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 55 7th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 100 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park-place. HY. S. HADDEN, President.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO., HAVE REmoved from No. 18 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 17.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres, at a very low price, near New-York City preferred. Full particulars, to G. G. MONROE, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A LIMITED NUMBER desirous of procuring board in the country for a few weeks, will find agreeable accommodations in a plain, quiet family at Milton, Ulster County, a few minutes' walk from the river. Accessible daily by steamer Mary Powell, from foot of Jay-street. The place abounds in picturesque scenery and delightful drives, commanding a view of the Hudson for many miles. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM ALLEN, Hall of Records, or of FREDK. S. HALLECK, Milton.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT MILTON, Ulster County, N. Y. A private family can accommodate 4 or 5 persons during the Summer. House pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, overlooking the city of Poughkeepsie. Communication several times daily by steamboat or railroad. For particulars, apply to J. M. GRIGGS, No. 27 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 9 Wall-st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THROGG'S NECK.—A desirable family can make arrangements for the season in a first-class residence, private table if desired; also, accommodations for one or two single gentlemen. Extensive grounds, plenty of fruit and milk, good stabling, &c. For particulars apply at No. 19 14th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FINE HOUSE, HANDsomely furnished, and located in the healthiest part of Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles from 27th-st. depôt, is now ready for Summer boarders. Inquire at Greenwich Depôt for JOHN ELLIOTT, who will bring applicants to the door.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY of five adults and three children wishes to engage rooms for the Summer in some pleasant place in the country. Address WILLIAMS, New-York, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—One or two families can obtain pleasant rooms and excellent board in a private family. For further information, address L. F., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Thirty miles from New-York, ½ mile from depôt; splendid mansion, large airy rooms, fine river view, ample grounds and shade. For particulars, call on D. W. BIMBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of adults, in a pleasant locality, remote from the river, near the Catskill range. Greene or Ulster County preferred. Address J. W., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, with full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, small child, and gentleman on Sundays, in a plain farm house, within one hours' ride of the City. Terms must be moderate, and named in answer to this advertisement. Address H. L. [illegible], Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY PLEASANT farm-house, north side Long Island. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Inquire of [illegible] WESTMORE, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PORTION OF THE Summer, by a young gentleman in a private family; location on the Hudson, not above Yonkers. References exchanged. Address [illegible] S. M., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 12, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MINERAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or to J. Pettit & Co., Country Board Agency, No. 250 Grand-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap-made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 503 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

$160. $175. $200.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now making superior pianos at the above prices, being full size and having every modern improvement. They are far superior to any pianos ever before offered at the prices, and will be warranted in every respect. S. M. AMBLER, No. 60 Walker-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 134 West [illegible]-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 490 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American girl wishes a situation, as nursery governess, or as companion to and to attend to an aged or invalid person; would be willing to assist in light domestic duties. The highest references given. Address A. D., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, who has been teaching in the South, and left without her salary, wishes a situation to teach, if only for her board. Best of references. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY WHOSE husband is with the army, desires a situation as governess; and would assist in the sewing; her education embracing only the English branches, she will accept of a small salary. Address TEACHER, Station C Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER FROM the West, where he had a select school, offers instruction for board, in a respectable German or French family. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as governess for small children and to instruct in music, or housekeeper for a genteel family, or as companion for an invalid. Call at No. [illegible] Madison-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

MEDICAL.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. [illegible] HOBORN & ALLEN, Agents, [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, hindrance of business or change of diet. [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] Dr. POWERS' [illegible] Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices in No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, [illegible] "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," [illegible] RICHARDSON, [illegible] FEDERHEN & CO., [illegible]

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author [illegible] to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, [illegible] Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., [illegible]

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE—[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. [illegible]

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with [illegible] will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. [illegible] S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. [illegible] Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, [illegible] can call on Dr. J. [illegible]

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility,") has removed [illegible] and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 21 East 20th-st., [illegible] 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some actual patients, who have exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it [illegible] when they and their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. [illegible] and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere else than the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 25 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, [illegible]; silver or vulcanite, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, [illegible]; silver or vulcanite, [illegible]. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. [illegible] East 18th-st., near 4th-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.
THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April [illegible].
Dr. A. JOHNSON, [illegible], New-York:
SIR: The case containing your far-famed Tooth-Powder has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth. Yours respectfully, MRS. LINCOLN.
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. [illegible] Ann-st., Basement.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, underskirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable remedy [illegible] than by any drugs. ISAAC [illegible], Cracker Baker, No. [illegible] Forsyth-st., N. Y.

[illegible]

JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. [illegible] was unanimously elected President, [illegible] Vice-President. [illegible] dividend was also declared of (10) ten per cent. [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary.

[illegible]

ISSUE CIRCULAR AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876." [illegible] THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK [illegible]

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON [illegible] the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,
JNO. STEWARD,
JNO. OPDYKE,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JNO. W. LEWIS,
SIMON SHINDLER,
WM. H. WILSON,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
EDWARD D. NELSON.

And JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID B. EGAN,
Were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHARLES F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. [illegible]

JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of [illegible] SATURDAY, the 21st inst. [illegible] No. 39 William-st. [illegible]

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.
THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE. [illegible]

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared [illegible]

A. E. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $50,000 or $70,000 [illegible] "EX., Box No. [illegible] Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, [illegible] Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by [illegible]

[illegible]

REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY [illegible]

$3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 St. Louis (Mo.) Assessment Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermasters' Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advances upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 28, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2.

R. P. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALBRY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ABEL T. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WANDERHORN N. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 3 3d-av., corner 9th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1858, the other dated June 20, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1861. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road-bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception, there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and *the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and* erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN H. EAGER, No. 130 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 222 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 250 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE, }

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their 12 inch water pipe, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the head, the hydrant frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: [illegible] inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same; and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed are to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 8.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 23.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 28.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 49.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 30.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr.-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.
TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipe. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work [illegible]

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON, } Building and Furnishing Committee,
JAMES M. TUTHILL, }
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 8 Depeyster-st.
SAM'L. B. THOMPSON, No. 31 Beekman-st.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 66 Nassau-st.
Committee on Fuel.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 33 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 6 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOciation of the Alumni of the University of New-York will be held in the Council Room of the University, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 4 P. M. The Alumni are particularly requested to be present.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement takes place at Niblo's THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M.
JUNE 19, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE Leather Trunks, Bags and Bonnet Trunks, Leather and Carpet Bags, for European and American travel. Elegant Paris made Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 38 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 709 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FREE OUTFITS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 61 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st.; on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.

By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. Sands Point, 7:25 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:15 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER WEDnesday, June 18, 1862, the steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board.

FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect *with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford* Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will, on and after THURSDAY, 19th, run as follows:
Leave Christopher-st., 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Leave Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.
Leave Day-st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Leave Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. P. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND SOCIETY of Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S (Broadway, Universalist) Church, will have their annual excursion and picnic to Dudley's Grove, above Yonkers, North River, on THURSDAY, June 19, 1862. By permission of Commodore Paulding, the band of the *North Carolina* will accompany the excursion. The Union Glee Club have volunteered their services. As Dr. Chapin sails for Europe in the steamer of the 12th of July, this will be a favorable opportunity for his friends to meet him socially previous to his departure for a year. The barges *Union* and *Cremorne*, and the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Dayspring* have been chartered for the occasion. Boats will leave the foot of Delancey-st., E. R., at 8; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8; Spring-st., N. R., at 8¼, and 21st-st., N. R., at 9 A. M.

Tickets, 50 cents. Can be procured at each landing.

LAWYER.—I WILL TAKE CHARGE OF LAW business and make no charge whatever unless I succeed. I refer, for honesty and ability, to some of the best men in New-York. M. BOWES, Lawyer, No. 12 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, June 23,
GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
Under the care of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss KELLOGG,
Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER,
AND
Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, Conductor.
The entire orchestra of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PROGRAMME IN FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Tickets One Dollar, to all parts of the house. For sale at the Library and down-town office; office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Brower Bros., No. 200 Broadway; Sibell's, [illegible]; the book and music stores and the principal hotels.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND EXHIBITION
AND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
by the
BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
(The Stage and Parquet has been floored over.)
EXHIBITION OF
NEW AND RARE PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th.
Tickets to non-members 25 cents each.
GRAND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, 20th, at 8 o'clock. Music by Dodworth's full Band. Tickets 50 cents each, including refreshments.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager............Prof. J. H. ANDERSON.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) June 19.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE,
Of all Spectacles the grandest,
Of all burlesques the most extravagant,
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST!
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.
Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.
The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE.
PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT
every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL.
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY
nightly adding to proclaimed laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.
THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.
THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, June 21.
The performance concludes every evening at 10¾ o'clock. Seats should be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
Will sing the
CELEBRATED SCENA AND ARIA
FROM
LA TRAVIATA.
After which the grand operatic romance of
THE SYREN,
in which
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
will sustain the leading characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 20,
BENEFIT OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
PERFORMANCE CONCLUDED BY HALF-PAST TEN.
The FLORENCES IN THEIR DASHING Pieces.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) June 19,
IRISH MORMON.
Followed by the great problem play
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Concluding with the screaming local farce, (new)
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
The whole performance replete with fun and frolic.

THOMAS BAKER'S UNION WAR FANTASIE.
Received on its first production
WITH THE MOST UNBOUNDED DELIGHT,
Will be repeated THIS EVENING, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.

CARLOTTA PATTI
Will sing Signor Muzio's celebrated
"AMOUR POLKA,"
THIS EVENING, at
NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS
AND PALACE OF MUSIC,
[illegible]
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
[illegible]
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
[illegible]
PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
Operatic Prima Donna..........Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI
Premiere Danseuse..........Senorita ISABEL CUBAS
Musical Composer and Director..........THOMAS BAKER
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME almost Every Day.
Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion, 25 cents only
For Children during the Afternoon..........15 cents only

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Will open their
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on
MONDAY, June 23.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
ORLANDO VENDORME.
ORLANDO VENDORME.
THE DRAGON KNIGHT.
THE WOOD DEMON.
To-morrow Benefit of G. W. Clarke.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION are holding a Festival this week, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, for the Benefit of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. Music THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by the Choral Band of the Leeav. Church.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE SABBATH-SCHOOL OF WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, 1862. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door.

[illegible]

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
[illegible]
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
[illegible]
At all hours, and also at each dramatic performance,
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
AQUARIAL GARDENS,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN,
A SOUTHERN RELIC.
ALBINO FAMILY, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
BEAUTIFUL WAX STATUARY, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
N. B.—THE LECTURE ROOM has been NEWLY AND THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, and is as cool and comfortable this hot weather as a mountain shade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her great original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Received nightly with immense applause and crowded houses.
EVERY EVENING
will be performed the Great Drama of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Supported by a brilliant company.
NOTICE, CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 7.45. [illegible] the wishes of many ladies and gentlemen who reside out of the City, the performances will end at 10¼ o'clock.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL'S first benefit in New-York on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, when a most attractive bill will be presented.

WILL CLOSE.
The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 15 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..........[illegible]
Third-class..........[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 28.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, July 5.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
[illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, [illegible] Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,500 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on the [illegible]
Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro..........[illegible]
Cabin passage to Lota..........[illegible]
Cabin passage to San Francisco..........[illegible]
For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. June 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau..........[illegible]
Passage money to Havana..........[illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, $60. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

WANTED TO CHARTER—IMMEDIATELY, a vessel of about 2,500 barrels' capacity, to load at St. Andrews for Vera Cruz. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, [illegible] JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.
[illegible]
J. S. [illegible], Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May [illegible]
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see [illegible]
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 7 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. [illegible] Dunkirk and Buffalo. [illegible]
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.
[illegible]
On and after June 2, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 6:30 A. M., and returning leaving Yaphank at 6:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer [illegible] leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave
[illegible]
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica. [illegible]

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES CAN HAVE THEIR BACK PAY, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town Agency, No. 443 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depot No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 38 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane.
E. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 237 Washington-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE, SAY 12-inch cylinder and 24-inch stroke or about.
JOHN STUART, No. 125 Broadway.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Success of Gen. Averill's Scout to the Pamunkey.

Rebel Supplies and Prisoners Captured.

A Reconnoissance to Charles City Court-House.

RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

A dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. McClellan, this afternoon, states that Col. Averill had just returned from a scout to the Mattapony, in search of a band of guerrillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridges, took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond, destroyed a large amount of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

Col. Gregg had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court-house, and recovered some mules which were driven off by Gen. Stuart in the Pamunkey raid.

Gen. McClellan compliments Cols. Averill and Gregg for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Gen. McClellan's army, gives an account of the incursion by the enemy in the vicinity of the White House, on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of a mistake than an exhibition of daring recklessness, as generally supposed. He says, speaking of the reinforcements to the enemy, on Friday a detachment of Jackson's force coming down from [illegible], and along the line of the Aquia Creek Railroad mistook their course, when they struck the headquarters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left, and proceeded on, cavalry in front and infantry following, till they came suddenly upon the Railroad pickets. Instantly finding out their mistake, they drew up in order of battle, and engaged our cavalry videttes, who gradually retired before superior forces. The writer then narrates the fright of teamsters, and subsequent events, as already given, without seeming to be aware of the different version given in this raid of the enemy.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Attempt of the Rebels to Execute a Flank Movement—Death of Lieut. Palmer—The Work of Hooker's Division.

BEFORE FAIR OAKS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels in the front of our picket line attempted to flank a portion of our forces during a violent thunder-storm. They were promptly discovered and a skirmish ensued, when they were soon repulsed with severe loss.

Lieut. PALMER, a gallant young officer, aid to Gen. SICKLES, while giving orders to the Commandant of the regiment attacked by the rebels, fell pierced with three balls. His body was brought in immediately. We lost two killed and several wounded. Capt. MAGUIRE, of the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, with some of his men, were taken prisoners by the rebels.

Lieut. PALMER was a great favorite with the General, as well as all whose good fortune it was to know him. A young man of desirable companionship and polished manners, with every qualification to take high rank as a soldier, his loss is deeply regretted. He leaves a mother living in New-York.

His body has been embalmed, and will be sent home immediately. Gen. SICKLES has lost two aids—Lieut. LAWRENCE, who fell in the bayonet charge at the battle of Fair Oaks—a young man of great promise—and the brave PALMER.

HOOKER'S Division, since the battle of Fair Oaks, have been continually in the advance, suffering privations such as none except those who participate can know, being met almost every day, disputing the ground in the face of the enemy's superior force. It is time they were relieved from the hard fighting in the front, for a few days rest. They need it, to recruit. M.

The Raid of the Rebels on Friday—The Damage Done by Them—The Attack on the Supply Train at Garlick's Landing—Horses and Mules Captured—An Unavailing Pursuit.

SAVAGE STATION, Va., Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of getting to the White House last night, your correspondent was unable to obtain all the particulars connected with the rebel descent from Hanover, and their attack upon our supply trains yesterday, in season to transmit them with the account of the skirmish at Old Church.

It appears that after destroying the tents and camp equipage of the Fifth United States Cavalry at Old Church, they threw out videttes to guard the road leading to Cold Harbor, leaving a small force on the camp-ground. The major part of the cavalry then dashed on to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, and about five miles above the White House, where they were soon after joined by the videttes, and a small force which had been left at Old Church.

At Garlick's Landing, we had a forage and provision train of about fifty wagons, which had left camp on the right wing at 6 o'clock A. M. At the time the rebel cavalry made their appearance the wagons were loaded and nearly ready to return to camp. The drivers were eating their supper, and nothing remained for them to do but to harness the horses and mules and go forward with the train. The rebels came upon them at a full gallop, the front of the column not being observed until it had crossed the bridge over the Mole and Quin Creek. This took place at about 6 o'clock P. M., the affair at the Old Church having occurred three hours previous.

We had no fighting men at this landing, consequently the rebels created much confusion and alarm among the teamsters, scattering them in all directions; many of them took to the woods, while the larger portion of them took to the river, and, jumping into boats and schooners pushed off into the stream out of reach of the cavalry.

What damage the rebels did here they did quickly, evidently fearful that intelligence of the attack would reach our main force, and a party be sent out to surround them. They immediately fired the wagons and their contents, cut loose the mules and horses, destroyed some camp equipage, and after securing some prisoners, left the ground. Three or four teamsters, while attempting to reach the river, were killed, and several others wounded. Their names have not as yet transpired. A list of the missing teamsters was made out, but as they have been arriving in camp one by one since morning, it is not thought advisable to publish it, and thereby give unnecessary anxiety for their safety.

Soon as the affair was made known at the White House, a gunboat was dispatched to the landing, but did not arrive in time to prevent the rebels from burning three schooners which were lying at the wharf. They also destroyed several hundred bales of hay. The horses and mules, amounting to nearly three hundred, were captured and driven away. A light wagon, used at the headquarters of Gen. PORTER, for carrying small articles, was also taken by the rebels, besides several sutler teams and contents.

From this point the rebels struck across the country to TUNSTALL'S Station, on the York River Railroad, arriving there about 8 P. M., in time to intercept the downward train. Upon the approach of the train to the station it was fired into by the rebels, who killed two men and wounded five others. Upon arriving at the station the demand was made before the rebels could do any harm to the engine and cars, a regiment of infantry came down from the left, causing them to beat a hasty retreat.

Which direction the rebels took on their return was not known, but it is presumed they followed the road leading to Hanover Court-house.

At 11 P. M., we sent out a large force of cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, but it did not succeed in overtaking them. The enemy are undoubtedly in Richmond ere this, gloating over their successful dash. WHIT.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Affairs at Front Royal—Late Reports from Gen. Fremont's Camp—The Hospitals at Winchester, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, June 15.

Advices from Front Royal this evening report everything quiet there, and no signs of the enemy in that neighborhood. Nearly all of Gen. SHIELDS' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Port Republic, had found their way into Gen. FREMONT'S lines at Mount Jackson.

The temporary excitement among the citizens caused by the appearance of a few rebel guerrillas near CASTLEMAN'S (or SNICKER'S) Ferry, has subsided. The only effect it produced at headquarters was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah.

Officers from Gen. FREMONT'S camp this morning, report some heavy firing in the Luray Valley, opposite Mount Jackson, last night. They express the opinion that JACKSON'S reconnoissance had overtaken the rear guard of Gen. SHIELDS' command. Gen. FREMONT'S front rested at Mount Jackson, his line of pickets extending from the Massanutten to the foot of North Mountain, south of Mill Creek. The enemy's pickets were about five miles distant, consisting only of cavalry, few in number.

No danger was apprehended of an attack in force on either flank, but, in consequence of the belief that the bushwhackers would attempt to cut off foraging parties on the west, precautionary measures were adopted.

Gen. BAYARD'S Brigade has been ordered to report elsewhere.

Ninety-three rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. Most of them were captured at Port Republic by Gen. FREMONT. They were turned over to the care of Provost-Marshal BATCHELDER. Among them was Lieut. MURPHY, of the Eighth Louisiana, who reports that the brigade to which he was attached was badly cut up by Gen. MILROY at Port Republic.

Gen. BANKS in company with Acting Medical Director HELMER, visited all the hospitals to-day, and found everything in good order. It is greatly to be regretted that the Medical Department of this army should have been so misrepresented as to cause a United States Senator in his seat to denounce it in unqualified terms. This statement has been twice contradicted by official investigations and reports, and emanated probably in the fact that at the first battle at Winchester, the appliances and number of surgeons were inadequate to the immediate necessities of the occasion. The charge of ill-treatment to the patients is declared to be without the least foundation. It has heretofore been stated in this correspondence—and the statement was based upon the best medical talent and experience—that an immense number of deaths had occurred from the physical exhaustion of the wounded, caused by the campaign of last Winter, without shelter and nutritious food. The charge, however, coming from so high a source, will probably undergo another official investigation.

Frequent statements are made here of the destructive propensities of a large number of men in Gen. BLENKER'S command, and without discriminating between friend and foe. If all accounts of their conduct are true, it cannot but be viewed with great regret by all desirous of ultimately restoring a cordiality between the present contending sections of our country. The only excuse which can be offered, is that these men are only but imitating the barbarities of European warfare in this country.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton, Molasses and Sugar to the North—Post-Office Business—Beauregard, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 17,
via CAIRO, Wednesday, 18.

The shipments North up to-day have been: Cotton, 3,000 bales; molasses, 5,000 bbls., 3,000 half bbls.; sugar, 6,000 bbls. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the Post-office was opened the citizens mailed one thousand letters, mostly business, to Northern cities, and bought $800 worth of postage stamps. There were upward of one hundred applications for Post-office clerkships, including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost-Marshal GOULD administered the oath of allegiance yesterday to three hundred persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

BEAUREGARD'S left wing extends to Hernando south.

It is supposed that the cotton-burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi Counties, Ark.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sunken Vessels to be Raised—From Wilmington—The John Adams School Ship, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 17,
Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 18.

The Government steam-derrick *Dirigo* arrived here this morning and will proceed shortly to raise vessels recently sunk here.

The *Fernandina* arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, N. C. She reports all quiet on the coast.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived from Newport this morning with the senior class of the United States Naval Academy on board. The middies are to see a little actual naval warfare, it is said, before returning.

The steamer *Metamora* arrived from City Point last night. She brought no passengers, papers, or news.

The telegraph line from Suffolk to Portsmouth has just been completed, and is now in good working order.

The weather is still cool and unseasonable.

A Storm in Cincinnati.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE KINDLED BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 18.

About 3 o'clock yesterday, during a heavy storm, the lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of FLETCHER, HOBART & Co. Passing through the roof it struck one of the stills causing its instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. This building was speedily consumed, the walls falling and crushing the frame houses beneath, and killing a woman. By this time the warehouses of the same firm on Front-street, was completely enveloped in flames, and was entirely destroyed, consuming 1,000 barrels of whisky, 200 barrels of linseed oil, 100 barrels of lard oil, 20 barrels of coal oil, besides alcohol and other stock.

The loss of FLETCHER, HOBART & Co. was about $60,000, of which about $38,000 is insured.

The loss on the frame buildings crushed and partly insured, is $1,500.

The large store in front, occupied by GEORGE M. WOOD & Co., adjoining the burnt warehouse, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

At 2 o'clock this morning the walls of WOOD & Co.'s store, damaged by the fire of yesterday, fell in, and the contents of the store took fire, among which was 800 barrels of whisky and a large amount of baled hemp, all of which was destroyed by fire and water. This loss reaches $40,000, the insurance upon which has as yet not been ascertained.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

No Further Movement of the French Forces.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

By the *Columbia*, at this port, from Havana, we have our advices from the City of Mexico up to the 29th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

From our files of papers we learn that since the defeat of the French forces near Puebla, and their retreat to Orizaba, nothing of consequence has occurred between the belligerents.

The French forces at Orizaba now number 6,500 men. Gen. LORENCEZ, the Commander-in-Chief, will not move before receiving instructions and reinforcements.

The route from Vera Cruz to Orizaba is open, and on the 21st ult. a convoy of provisions and ammunition, destined for the French, was dispatched from the former to the latter place.

ALMONTE was in Vera Cruz, enacting the farce of Provisional Governor. He had issued a decree permitting foreign flour to enter the port of Vera Cruz on paying a duty of $3 per barrel. Provisions were scarce, and the French steamer *La Seine* had gone to Havana to procure a supply.

Gen. LORENCEZ had sent a special agent to the French Emperor to represent his case; the French Minister has sent a special agent to represent his case; and ALMONTE has sent a special agent to represent his case. Padre MIRANDA goes as the agent of ALMONTE.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

New Complications in Mexican Affairs—Views of the Havana Press—Local News, etc.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

The unexpected arrival of ZULOAGA, COBOS and their friends, in this city, shows that there is another complication in Mexican politics. It seems that ZULOAGA insists that he is the true President of Mexico, and is not inclined to abdicate in favor of ALMONTE, an act which would involve the trampling under foot of all legitimacy in Government, a principle upon which is based his power, and which is the principal support of his banner. This line of conduct will deprive the French of a great number of supporters, and serves to show how unpopular is their intervention when these leaders deem it necessary to exhibit to all the world their repudiation of the alliance. The conduct of the Spanish Government also makes another complication, for the last intelligence from Madrid informs us that O'DONNELL not only eschewed the idea of withdrawing the Spanish troops from Mexico, but intimated his intention of sending reinforcements; this was said at the very time when nearly all the expedition had returned to Havana. What, then, is the policy of the Madrid Government on the subject, or have they any? Is there to be a fresh expedition? These and many questions arising from the recent events, are in every one's mouth.

The Liberals are highly exasperated against the French on account of the shooting of a Captain after he was made prisoner, and in retaliation, several messengers of the French army have been shot. It is highly to be regretted that a General officer of a nation which boasts of its preeminent civilization should lapse into a barbarity which is the chief slur cast upon the character of the nation he is undertaking to convert by that forcible argument, the last one of kings.

To justify the conduct of PRIM, one of his friends (a Colonel, who was a second in the duel in which ARANZO DE LIRA, editor of the *Diario*, lost his life) attempted to publish a letter, but it was refused by the censor, and, as he persisted, he has been sent prisoner to the Moro.

The *Prensa* considers it impossible to form a conjecture as to the march of events:

"Nobody thought that LORENCEZ would have been stopped at Puebla, yet he was, the day he least expected it; all believed him, in consequence, blocked in and lost in Orizaba—yet in a few days we see him encouraged by the help of MARQUEZ, and a battle gained over TAPIA. In view of this fact it was generally thought that the Conservatives would assist the designs of ALMONTE, as patronized by France—and hardly have four days passed when those Conservatives in whom their partisans most confided have come to protest, by their presence amongst us, against such a supposition."

COBOS has not stayed in Cuba, but continued his voyage to St. Thomas. Although these Reactionist leaders have evidently acted as they have, from a thorough persuasion that to assist a foreign invader is a capital crime, which the public will never forgive, yet there are plenty here who ascribe the split in the Reactionist Party to the intrigues of the United States; and the fact that Consul SHUFELDT returned in the same steamer as ZULOAGA and company, they consider very significant.

The paper I before quoted considers ZULOAGA, COBOS, &c., too smart, however, to have fallen into a trap set by their enemies, and to have sufficient patriotism and independence to act only from motives of honor and deep-rooted principles. As to the smartness of COBOS, that is conceded by the Liberals, who confess him to be a great guerrilla chief; his humanity is another affair. A friend of mine, who has lived many years in Mexico, says: "COBOS is one of that sort of persons who delight in such elegant compliments as cutting off men's heads and sending them as presents." The Spaniards have a story of an eccentric individual who, whenever he heard of a quarrel, invariably inquired, "Who is she?" and explained his seemingly absurd question by the assertion that whatever the ostensible cause of quarrel, the origin of the dispute was due to a woman. Using this formula of "Who is she?" concerning the Mexican difficulties, we are answered by a Madrid letter writer, that the blame lies at the door of the Empress EUGENIE, who, persuaded by Messrs. ESTRADA and ALMONTE, (or more likely by her confessor,) succeeded in persuading the Emperor. To gain over the English, her uncle LEOPOLD, of Belgium, was sent on a visit, and succeeded so far that the English Government promised not to oppose the project of making MAXIMILIAN a King, if favorably received by the Mexicans. The Spanish Court was next informed of the project of M. BARROT. But here began the difficulties. The Spaniards wished one of their own Princes on the Aztec Throne, and not a nominee of France. There are not wanting some who, in their anxiety to crush Freedom, preach abnegation to the Spanish nation; but it is not to be caught with chaff; it knows it would lose its commercial advantages, beside political hopes of the future. Hence the letter continues: "Persons who are well informed assure me that the Government take the former view, although their definite resolution will depend on the turn of events in Mexico, from which country they are anxiously awaiting intelligence—above all, their guiding star being the free will of the Mexican nation."

To make the imbroglio greater, we have the singular and inconsistent language of the leading London journal, but the world attaches too much importance to the dictum of that paper. The *Diario* well observes:

"We do not think there is an upright man, whether English, French, or of any other nationality, who can read without disgust the cynical ideas expressed in this article of the *Times*.... But we Spaniards can tell the *Times* that we have not retired from Mexico because we have reckoned up the cost of an enterprise that offered great risk and little probabilities of success; thank God, we are not yet ruled by that commercial spirit and sordid calculation to which that journal seems inclined, when it records what it supposes the policy of the Government of Holland."

In speaking of the withdrawal of ZULOAGA and friends, a paper used the expression, "desertion." This grated on the ears of those gentlemen, and one of them, CASIMIRO ACEBAL, addressed an energetic protest against being considered deserters, to the Havana papers, when their temporary removal from the scene of events is the only cause. Señor ACEBAL continues:

"We who know the noble and lofty intentions of the gentlemen to whom you refer, have regretted deeply that you could not find another expression more adequate when endeavoring to pronounce upon an act of whose actual importance you affect ignorance, when you remark that the cause of said decision has been no other than that Gen. ZULOAGA did not think it proper to resign the Presidency to Señor ALMONTE; for he does not conceal it from anybody that the supreme direction of the country with which he was [illegible], will not be delivered over to any [illegible] but to [illegible] who may be elected by the [illegible], and only then [illegible] legally [illegible]. The [illegible] in [illegible] had to [illegible] attention [illegible] been [illegible], who [illegible] of its [illegible] by the [illegible] we shall [illegible], we shall be [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible]. This will [illegible] of the Mexican people [illegible] these facts [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] have [illegible] their [illegible] in the midst of privations and uninterrupted sacrifices, because they cherish the firmest conviction that their principles are those which are suitable for the prosperity of their beloved country, and the most conformable to the nature of the Mexican people, the word desertion can never be applicable to a determination, the causes of which this is not the opportunity to explain."

The editor explains that he meant the offensive word in a Pickwickian sense when it is quite inoffensive and merely meant the act of separation. "Perhaps we, (the editor,) are better informed than he thinks, as to what we shall know some day, but we do not consider it prudent to say all we know, above all when the parties interested are silent."

A dreadful murder, due apparently to revenge, has taken place near Sancti Spiritus, and which rivals in mystery the assassination of Messrs. LINARES and PELAEZ. The victim in this case was named Doña IMARA DE LA CRUZ, a widow lately married for a second time to a gentleman named VERDEJAS. By some stratagem seven bandits persuaded the husband to open the door at midnight; then they went straight to the lady's room, whom they killed by beating with bludgeons, as if willing to prolong her torture, and endeavored in their cruelty, spared the use of the dagger or pistol. They then bound the husband, whom they also severely beat, though not to death, like his unhappy wife. The lady was rich, but it is remarkable the murderers did not rob, so that, unless an act of vile revenge, we do not know to what to attribute it. Six or seven of the servants of the lady are already in prison, and from them it is thought it will be possible to discover the criminals.

The local news is uninteresting, the chief facts being the opening of the Cerro Railroad, the damage caused by the heavy rains, and the arrival of the Archbishop of Cuba at that city. LARA.

Bids for the State Loan.

The following were the bids for the $800,000 Six ₱ cent. Loan, on account of the deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, offered at the Comptroller's office at Albany yesterday:

T. W. Olcott.	
10,000	110.60
J. E. Southworth.	
5,000	110.16
5,000	110.08
5,000	109.89
5,000	109.75
F. P. James.	
5,000	107.75
5,000	107.50
5,000	107.25
5,000	107.00
10,000	106.75
10,000	106.50
10,000	106.25
10,000	106.00
G. W. Cuyler.	
200,000	110.05
100,000	108.55
200,000	108.61
100,000	108.05
Cuyler's Bank.	
15,000	108.07
Livermore, Clews & Co.	
200,000	108.00
200,000	105.90
100,000	107.12½
100,000	107.62½
100,000	108.00
50,000	108.12½
50,000	109.00
Read, Drexel & Co.	
200,000	111.33
National Bank.	
5,000	105.00
John Cook.	
50,000	113.00
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.	
50,000	107.50
50,000	108.50
25,000	109.00
25,000	109.50
A. G. Story.	
5,000	110.25
5,000	109.75
5,000	110.00
5,000	110.00
G. W. Cuyler.	
15,000	110.17
R. F. Bancroft.	
5,000	109.28
Rufus H. King.	
100,000	109.53
100,000	109.35
100,000	109.16
V. Ten Eyck.	
40,000	109.50
Thompson Bro.	
600,000	109.61
Silas Bronson.	
15,000	110.50
10,000	111.50
G. T. Hanford.	
5,000	108.00
C. P. Williams & Co.	
5,000	108.00
5,000	107.50
5,000	107.00
5,000	107.00
10,000	106.50
10,000	106.25
10,000	106.00
10,000	106.00
Trevor & Colgate.	
200,000	110.17
200,000	109.67
Gwynne & Day.	
50,000	108.05
50,000	108.12
50,000	108.21
50,000	108.41
50,000	108.52
50,000	108.65
50,000	108.75
50,000	108.82
50,000	108.97
50,000	109.17
50,000	109.27
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.	
25,000	109.00
25,000	109.50
25,000	110.00
Verzilye & Co.	
20,000	110.00
Roby & Smith.	
10,000	108.00
D. W. Powers.	
5,000	107.00
5,000	107.25
5,000	107.50
5,000	108.00
Freeman Clark.	
50,000	106.25
50,000	106.51
50,000	106.75
50,000	107.15
Bank of Genesee.	
7,000	102.05
5,000	102.50
5,000	103.00
5,000	104.00
H. J. Messenger.	
5,000	105.00
5,000	105.20
5,000	105.40
5,000	105.65
5,000	105.85
5,000	105.65
G. W. Patterson.	
5,000	105.12½
5,000	106.12½
5,000	108.12½
J. W. Leonard.	
4,000	101.00
Trevor & Colgate.	
500,000	109.12½

The loan was taken by the following:

John Cook	$50,000	113.00
Silas Bronson	10,000	111.50
Read, Drexel & Co	200,000	111.33
Silas Bronson	15,000	110.50
T. W. Olcott	10,000	110.60
A. G. Story	5,000	110.25
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	110.17
G. W. Cuyler	15,000	110.17
J. E. Southworth	5,000	110.16
G. W. Cuyler	200,000	110.05
Total	$800,000	

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18.

The $800,000 loan taken to-day is payable in specie. This, with the premium on gold, runs up the average bids to 116 per cent.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES OF THE COMMENCEMENT.

The concluding exercises of the regular "Commencement" of Rutgers College took place yesterday, but at an hour so early that many of the New-York friends of the students were not permitted to participate in them. The programme of the day was carried out, with three exceptions. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of New-York, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer, which was followed by music, more appropriate to the occasion than to the prayer.

The orations were delivered in the order named, and want of space alone compels us to avoid criticism. Three of those designated to deliver addresses were absent.

The exercises of the day were in perfect keeping with the high standard of scholastic attainments required by the College. The following programme will name the orators of the day, and it is hardly necessary to say that each one left the rostrum laden with bouquets, and cheered by the approbation of personal friends:

1. Peter Lepeltak, Grand Haven, Mich.—Latin Salutatory.
2. John C. Smock, Holmdel, N. J.—English Salutatory.
3. Benjamin T. Statesir, Colt's Neck, N. J.—Philosophical Oration.
4. Theodore W. Wells, Fultonville, N. Y.—Mary Queen of Scots.
5. Robert B. Kissell, Paterson, N.J.—Pilate's Question.
6. Charles H. Biggs, Harwinton, Conn.—Futurity.
7. A. N. Wyckoff, Bedminster, N. J.—America to Europeans.
8. John Schomp, Readington, N. J.—Dying words of Stephen A. Douglas.
9. Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton, N. J.—Italia.
10. Francis A. Horton, Philmont, N. Y.—War and Invention.
11. William H. Vroom, Raritan, N. J.—England and America.

Having named in our issue of yesterday those who carried off the honors of the year, the programme above will afford all additional information to the friends of the graduates. The "Brodhead" and "Suydam" prizes were conferred as follows: The Brodhead prize for "Classics," on Peter Lepeltak. The Suydam prize for "Natural Sciences," on A. G. Gansteson. The Suydam prize for "English Composition," on Francis H. Horton. The Honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon J. Romeyn Broadhead, a distinction which has been well earned by his faithful and laborious services at the Hague, the results of which have been acknowledged world wide, and appropriately recognized. Honorary and special certificates were granted to ALFRED H. BAGGS, ALAN D. CAMPBELL and CHAS. T. COMMANDMORE, students on partial course. The Honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on E. C. FABER, of South Africa, WM. A. MILLER and CHAS. HAGAMAN.

Honorary and special certificates were granted to the following young gentlemen, who, having filled only a partial course, had left the College and joined the army, viz.: WM. H. AYRES, F. KERRE, N. W. MESEROLE, GEO. SEIBERT and N. H. VAN ARSDALE. They had responded to the call of the country, leaving home, family and friends, to maintain the integrity of the flag under which they were born and nurtured.

After the exercises in the church, and the conferring of degrees (the names being noted in the TIMES of yesterday) the graduating class partook of a parting collation at Williams' Hotel, the favorite resort of the students.

Toasts and speeches were, of course, the order of the evening. Mr. VROOM, a son of Ex-Gov. VROOM, distinguished himself by the fluency and readiness of his replies when called upon, and Mr. BAGGS, the President of the Association, read an address.

The entire occasion was one of which the graduates may feel proud, for the reason that they not only drew honor to themselves, but afforded the highest pleasure to all who witnessed their exertions. The College is in a prosperous condition. The Presidency is expected to be tendered to Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of New-Brunswick.

[illegible] of the [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible].

The United States steam transport Cossack, JOHN W. BENNETT, Commander, arrived yesterday from Newbern, N. C., 15th inst., via Hatteras and Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers, in charge of Dr. [illegible]. She experienced on the 16th inst., when between Hatteras and Cape Henry, a heavy gale from N. E., with a cross sea, which damaged her steam-pipe, stove her bulwarks, and seriously strained the ship. She will be compelled to go into dock for repairs.

Among the wounded by the Cossack are Adjutant MOORE and Lieut. JARVIS, of Boston.

The following are the passengers by this arrival:

Major Putnam, Major Vedder, Dr. Upham, Capt. Rainey, Capt. C. F. Martine, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Morton, Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Andrews, Mrs. Horton and servant, Messrs. Lane, Fairbanks, Fisher, Paddock, Tilden, Edmunds, Shaugh, Hipple, Judd.

THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—The Third meeting of the Emancipation League will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Senator WILSON having been detained in Washington by his Congressional duties, addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE A. [illegible] and GEO. B. CHEEVER.

[Advertisement.]

The "Victor" Summer Hat lately issued by KNOX, is all the rage among young men of taste. It is cool and graceful, and gives them at the same time that irresistible, all-conquering air which men particularly like. The Charleston *Mercury* may talk about the "Beauregard" hat being the rage; but what would they give for a chance at the "Victor" Hat of our victorious KNOX! KNOX's store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is overflowing with curiosities. Everything curious in the earth, in the air or in the water, finds its way there. Commodore Nutt, Infant Drummer, Aquaria, Dramatic performances afternoon and evening, are prominent features just now.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Jose R. de Aquiola, Fred. Alvarez, Emilio Julio, Guillermo and Carlos Apalategui, D. V. Acoa, Mr. and Mrs. Acoa, Andrew Abreu, M. Arbones, F. Arrieta and three servants, Mrs. A. M. Brewer, Miguel Baldoo, John Baro, E. H. Bellows, Harcourt Bagot, E. Claudo, Mrs. Crabb and child, M. Cohney, F. Sanchez Canalaya and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Cartaya, Miss A. Coppinger, J. G. Coppinger, lady and child, D. G. Coto, Mrs. Anna Olton, wife of American Consul at Tampico, Arsenio Cano, Jose Carrillo, Genaro de Cotro, Rafael Chrispo, John Cowan and servant, John Collier, Jose Colve, Editor [illegible] Herald, J. P. Case, John Duran, H. de Angeles, Leodore Donnell, F. G. Duvernine, M. de Cosaro, G. Dailey, L. Doyle, Samuel Dodd, James Doughan, Samuel Fogarty, Geo. A. Fosdick, Miss Falconnier, Jose Feren, J. Fernand, Jacques Fourment, Manuel Fernandez, D. Fecoli, John L. Folsang, J. Fonlin, Major Gillespie, U. S. A., late Secretary of Legation at Mexico, and bearer of dispatches; J. F. Garcia, A. Gosilogia and son, F. M. Garcia, Dionisio Gomez, Felix Gavin Diego Gutierrez, F. Garcia, Anacleto Garcia, F. Gomez, Mrs. and Miss Heron, D. Herrera and servant, Mrs. Howard and two children, Philip Herlich, Miss Ellen Hennett, M. G. Hoyo, Anacleto Harques, Mrs. Rosa Heinian and two daughters, Jos. Hecock, G. Hallberg and lady, four children and three servants; Mrs. Eliza Hudson, Aug. Hayn, H. Hoyo, Brook Hammersmans, Burnham Hanson [illegible], A. Hoppe, J. McGrath, Spencer Hubbard, Brig.-Gen. Gorros, T. Gurado, Chief of Staff of Gen. Prim, Miguel Torres y Gurado, Captain Engineers Spanish Army; Michael Johnson, J. B. Jacobs, Ramon Jones, Mrs. Mary Jones, Madame Le Violette, Miss Louise Le Violette and servant, T. G. Lasinage and son, H. F. Lockwood, Julius Levy, S. S. Lloyd, Jose Guard, Geo. W. Lima, Ysidro Llaveria, Domingo Mora and son, Manuel Mines, Manuel Marty, J. P. Morrell, F. Montague, Dr. Olen Moreno, Casimiro Moreno, Mrs. E. Mallet, J. J. Marquez, A. Marquez, Padre F. Miranda of Mexico; F. McHugh, R. McGovern, A. McKinney, Yen. Martinez, Thos. McGrath, John McGrum, William McBurney, Sebastian Mercena, John Norton, Pablo Negro, Capt. D. W. Newcomb, J. T. Oreste, lady and son; Miss Eliza Perez, J. G. Pereira, Clemente Pinto, Daniel Parodi, Samuel Perrinique, A. Raynor, lady and daughter, C. F. Ruiz, Thos. B. Rodriguez, B. Rodriguez, J. M. Ruiz, F. Font y Ramon, R. F. Del Ramillio, Vin. Scheiberl and son, Hugo Schultz, H. Schmidt, Lieut. F. Selvorosse, French Navy; J. J. Sweeney, Wm. F. Sefford, J. de los Ysavieses, F. Trucha, Miss M. J. Trucha, T. Lopez Trucha, A. R. Reyes, J. Thomas, W. E. Thomas, Tritano Lopez, Charles Tyng, Wm. Truett, Thos. Thompson, Alex. Varela, Jose Vivo, Juan Vivo, M. Del Valle, lady and child, governess and servant, Diego Urdanivia, Ira Viorste, Benito Viale, Tomasso Villoia, Miss L. Wegman, J. B. Wilson, S. Vanderzity, Robert Young. Total, 150.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Berry, F. Butler, Capt. Snow, Mrs. J. King, Miss H. Place, Mrs. H. Caurfield and daughter, Mr. Sutton, J. M. McGrath, J. A. Miller, G. Petrie, G. B. Downing, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Burke, Miss Blowe, Mrs. Blowe, Mrs. Tracy, J. Sloane and lady, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Bluman, G. Pearsons, F. M. Daniel and lady, H. McCall, Mr. Davis and lady, J. J. Sylvester, two children and servant; A. Sanford, lady, three children and servant; W. S. Hargat and lady, Mrs. Perrett, Mrs. M. C. L. Monet, Mrs. P. Barrett, M. D., J. C. Dull and lady, J. W. Black, S. Albora, Mrs. Matthews, S. M. Band, Capt. W. L. B. Hopkins, U. S. A.; Capt. Edwards, U. S. A.; J. Phillips and lady, J. Woolf, of New-York; Col. Krasman, U. S. A.; Lieut. Clark, U. S. A.; Pierre Soule, A. Marzurean, of New-Orleans; Rev. H. Osgood, of New-York; Mr. Javin, of New-Orleans; M. De St. Cyr, French Consul; Dr. W. P. Buel, of New-York; Mr. Thos. Scheros, of Jersey City; J. M. Donman, wife and sister; J. C. Winston, A. W. Smith, lady and child; S. F. Doolo, Mrs. Fielding, Miss Veighy, F. Sloane and lady, F. Genteval and lady, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Herman, Miss Allen, Lieut. Norton, U. S. A.; Capt. Bartlett, U. S. A.; J. W. Hurlburt, Lieut. Bryan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Milan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Cooley, U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Salter, U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Colby, Dr. Westcott, U. S. A.; J. Northern, of New-York; D. C. Baker, N. Chapman, and 87 in the steerage, discharged soldiers and refugees.

JUNE 18—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. Hayes, Mrs. Tence, Mrs. Lalicure, Miss H. Taylor, Miss de Coninck, Mr. Johnston and lady, F. H. J. Foster, H. Taylor, Tence, Jr., W. F. Lyman, Mr. Wilkins, P. Borenz, Mr. Johnson, child and nurse, C. W. B. Andersen, Mr. Marsh, G. W. Fahnestock, Mr. Henry, M. Bereisheimer, Edward Love Alms, de Errasa, Capt. J. C. Given, Mr. Hurlson, J. Steele, Capt. Stoddard and lady, C. W. Marshall, G. Freebody, B. A. Fahnestock and lady, J. P. March, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Crow, F. Schmitspahn, T. F. Harwart, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Springer, T. Goldston, H. O. Connot, T. R. Warren, T. Garnet, J. Wylde, James MacLaren, T. M. Devens, H. Devens, Mr. Kellock, Capt. Pennell, Capt. Lemoffskey, C. Greppo, Mr. Crenshaw, E. Bliss, Mr. Hitchings and son, D. H. Wickham, Mr. Slayter, F. Goddart, J. H. Orne, J. F. Orne, J. F. B. De Leon, James E. Tryon, G. Mills, J. J. Powers, M. Peters, Mr. Fahnestock and man servant.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern and Fortress Monroe—E. Ward, Jno. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Matheson, 11th Connecticut; Henry Harlon, do.; Sergt. F. A. Clark, 51st New-York; John Foulker, Benj. Newman, E. Ross and lady, E. Niverson, H. K. Stearn, John Faron, M. W. Gardner, 11th Connecticut; Wm. Garnett, F. McGuinn, Chas. Johnson, Z. Jacobs.

JUNE 18.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, &c.*—H. Von Bodisków, lady, 3 children and 3 servants, Caroline Luss and 6 children, Simon Wolff and lady, Emma Eckerdt, Carl Baldes, C. Wagner and lady, W. Schuler, J. J. Lingdroon.

In brig Los Amigos, from Balise, Hond.—Mr. George Bagg, lady and child, J. Coates.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises... 12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 19 | Gov. Island. 2 07 | Hell Gate...... 3 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Ship Elizabeth Hunter, Grindle, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Bark Cabot, (Br.,) Macgregor, Dublin, McCall & Fitch.

Brig Andover, (Br.,) Punch, Cork and a market, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Geo. Prescott, Smith, Laguayra, Thos. Middleton; Nautilus, Tracy, Augusta, Me., G. L. Hatch; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Anderson, St. Pierre, Martinique, Brett, Son & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Sheridan, St. Johns, N. B., D. R. De Wolf.

Sloops Mary Gray, Hamsen, Uncasville, H. S. Rackett; Motto, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Caroline Peck, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cossack, Bennett, Newbern, N. C., June 15, at 6 A. M., via Hatteras Inlet and Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers. June 16, between Hatteras and Cape Henry, had a heavy gale from N. E., with a cross sea, which damaged steam-pipe, stove bulwarks, and seriously strained the ship. She will have to go into dock for repairs.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., June 14, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool June 7, and Queenstown 8th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 18, off Cape Race, saw steamships Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool, and Bavaria, from Hamburg. When 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, the after engine became disabled, and was obliged to proceed with one engine.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg June 1, and Southampton the 4th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 132 cabin 289 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had for the first 6 ds. heavy westerly gales; latter part, favorable weather and variable winds. June 14, 11 A. M., passed Cape Race, and was in vicinity of a great many icebergs. June 9, at 1 A. M., passed a full-rigged steamship, bound E., showing two blue lights and one red night signal; lat. 49 23, lon. 22 22.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana June 14, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Terry, New-Orleans June 11, and S. W. Pass 12th, to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Freeborn, Morrill, Fortress Monroe 22 hours. June 17, at 9 A. M., passed bark Rambler, hence for White House, Va., going into the Capes of Virginia.

Steamer Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Oneida, Treat, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

[illegible] Bark [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. [illegible].

[illegible]

Bark Tamar, [illegible], with sugar, &c., to [illegible].

Bark John [illegible], Palermo, Ponce, P. R., [illegible], with sugar, &c., to Ringgold & Co.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) [illegible], Port-au-Platt June 8, with tobacco to H. C. & F. H. Schmidt & Co. Left all Am. vessels.

Brig [illegible], Elliott, [illegible] June [illegible], with sugar to Owen & [illegible]. Sid. in co. with schr. Mary [illegible], for New-York.

Brig Maultilus, Shiller, Rio Janeiro 33 ds., with coffee to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brig J. McIntyre, (of Camden,) [illegible], in ballast to order.

Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) [illegible], Balise, Hond., June [illegible], with mahogany, &c., to [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Hawkins, [illegible], with hides to Merritt & Abbott. June 15, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with a U. S. steamship. Third, ship S. Left Br. schr. Alexander [illegible], Moore, condemned. The captain and crew came passenger by the R. B. Capt. Moore reports that he left Balise for New-York with a cargo of mahogany, and on the 6th of May, in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], took a heavy gale, during which carried away fore topmast and jibboom; [illegible] the [illegible], and finding it impossible to keep her free, and the wind [illegible], bore away for [illegible] on the [illegible], where she was condemned. She was landed on the beach without delay.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) [illegible], Ponce, P. R., [illegible], with [illegible] to [illegible]. June 6, off Cuba, was boarded from U. S. bark [illegible].

Schr. Presto, (of [illegible],) [illegible], Port-au-Platt [illegible], in ballast to master. Left bark [illegible], from Philadelphia, [illegible], and others.

SAILED—At 9:30 A. M., Br. steamship Persia, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Arr. bark White Wing, Porto Cabello June 6. Left brig James C. Smith, for New-York for Gloucester, to sail 9th. June 13, lat. 32 58, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Porto Plata, from Porto Plata for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Mauritius, June 5, bark Mary C. Dyer, Pickett, for New-York, Mg.; brig Machias, Sheridan, do. do.

At Jacmel, June 5, schr. O. H. Clark, Gibbs, for New-York, Mg.; D. R. De Wolf, (Br.,) do. do.

At Ponce, P. R., June 6, bark Nicola, Brown, for New-York next day.

At Balise, Hond., June 2, bark Edward Everett, for New-York in 7 ds.

At Elenthera, June 8, schr. Florida, [illegible], Burgen, wig. cargo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
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IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
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MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $30 PER DOZEN.
LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $36 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best quality, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at [illegible].
HALF-HOSE, $2 50 to $1 [illegible] per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, [illegible].
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST OF KIDS, $1 [illegible].
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
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Between White and Walker sts.

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